REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF BRITISH BURMAH

FOR

1866-67.

BY

COLONEL ALBERT FYTCHE,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

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BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

REPORT

ON THE

Administration of the Province of British Burmah

FOR

1866-67.

Section I.—Introductory.

Introductory Remarks.

1. The present, which is the Sixth Annual Report, refers to the general administration of British Burmah during the year 1866, and, as regards revenue and trade affairs, up to 31st March 1867. The remarks on the two latter, owing to the alterations in the financial year, will only embrace a period of eleven months.

Former Reports referred to for general description of the Province.

2. In the Report for 1861-62, which was the first Report rendered after the formation of the province under the name of British Burmah (by the union of the three divisions of Arakan, Pegu, and Tenasserim), the boundaries, physical aspect of the country, and the races of the inhabitants were briefly described.

New Statistical Returns not available.

3. It had been intended that the Statistical Returns for the past year should be framed in accordance with a new system recently ordered for use throughout India; but, owing to an oversight of the late Officiating Secretary—the requisite forms were not printed for distribution, which was necessary to ensure uniformity—it has not been possible to adopt the new system.

Reference to Appendix A.

4. In Appendix A. will be found the prominent statistics for each division for 1866-67; the salient points only will be briefly noted here.

Prominent statistics.

4½. The area of the entire province, exclusive of its dependencies, the Andamans and other islands along the coast, is estimated at 90,070 square miles. The population, exclusive of those in military cantonments and prisoners in Jail, numbers 2,330,453 souls, or 25·8 to each square mile. The estimated area under cultivation during the past year was 1,881,202 acres, and as the land revenue (including capitation tax, but excluding the 5 per cent. cess,) amounted to Rupees 52,16,193, the weight of land tax which falls on the cultivating class in this province may be taken in the ratio of Rupees 2-12-1 for each acre cultivated.

General view of revenue taxation.

5. The total Imperial revenue, which includes land tax, customs dues, excise, &c., was Rupees 92,08,252. The local taxes, which include Port dues, municipal tax, sale of town lands, and a cess of 5 per cent. (on certain Imperial taxes) levied for local improvements, amounted to Rupees 8,72,798. The total demand of revenue being Rupees 1,00,81,050 for the past year of 11 months, the incidence of taxation was therefore Rupees 4-5-2 per head of the population.

Educational expenditure.

6. The amount expended for educational purposes, granted by Government during the past year, was Rupees 66,243, that is, Rupees 2-13 per 100 of the population.

Section II.—Judicial—Civil Justice.

Constitution of Civil Courts in Rangoon and Maulmain different from those of interior.

7. The Courts constituted for the administration of civil justice in the chief sea-port towns of the province, that is, Rangoon and Maulmain, differ from those appointed for the interior. On the 1st January 1864 the Recorder first sat in his Court (which was provided for by Act XXI. of 1863) in the former town, and on the 25th May of the same year in the latter town. At the same time Registrars were appointed, whose jurisdiction extended to suits involving amounts up to Rupees 500. Until 8th October 1866 there was but one Recorder, who itinerated between Rangoon and Maulmain; but on the above date a separate Recorder was provisionally appointed for Maulmain, each Recorder performing the duties formerly performed by the Registrars. The separate Judgeships of the Small Cause Courts were abolished, and the appointment of Registrar became merely a ministerial office.

Acts applied to British Burmah during the year 1866.

7½. Act III., to confer certain increased powers on the Registrars of the Recorders' Courts in British Burmah and for other purposes, came into force during 1866.

Numerical Statement of civil suits in Courts of Recorders at Rangoon and Maulmain, and also of suits in Small Cause Courts of same towns.

8. The following Statement shows the number of civil suits of every description instituted, disposed of, and pending in the Courts of the Recorders and in the Small Cause Courts of Rangoon and Maulmain for the year 1866 :—

NAME OF COURT.	Number of Suits pending at the close of 1865.												Number of Suits instituted or transferred during 1866.												Number of Cases Disposed of during 1866.												Number of Cases pending at the close of 1866.											
	Original Suits and Suits received by transfer.		New Trials and Reviews of Judgment under Section 24, Act XXI. of 1863.		Suits submitted to Recorder under Section 37.		Suits referred to Registrar under Section 38.		Appeals from Registrar under Act III. of 1866.		Appeals from Registrar's decision under Section 39.		Miscellaneous Suits and Suits arising under Section 39 of said Act.		Original Suits and Suits received by transfer.		New Trials and Reviews of Judgment under Section 24, Act XXI. of 1863.		Suits submitted to Recorder under Section 37.		Suits referred to Registrar under Section 38.		Appeals from Registrar under Act III. of 1866.		Appeals from Registrar's decision under Section 39.		Miscellaneous Suits and Suits arising under Section 39 of said Act.		Original Suits and Suits received by transfer.		New Trials and Reviews of Judgment under Section 24, Act XXI. of 1863.		Suits submitted to Recorder under Section 37.		Suits referred to Registrar under Section 38.		Appeals from Registrar under Act III. of 1866.		Appeals from Registrar's decision under Section 39.		Miscellaneous Suits and Suits arising under Section 39 of said Act.		Original Suits and Suits received by transfer.		New Trials and Reviews of Judgment under Section 24, Act XXI. of 1863.		Suits submitted to Recorder under Section 37.		Suits referred to Registrar under Section 38.		Appeals from Registrar under Act III. of 1866.		Appeals from Registrar's decision under Section 39.		Miscellaneous Suits and Suits arising under Section 39 of said Act.	
	Original.	Transfer.																																													
(COURT OF THE RECORDER. Rangoon	18	54	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	153	212	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	153	203	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	146	225	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Maulmain	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	359	173	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	359	181	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	358	46	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Total	70	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	385	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	384	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	71	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
(COURT OF SMALL CAUSES. Rangoon	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	746	2,330	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	746	2,356	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	717	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Maulmain	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,175	2,156	35	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,175	2,150	35	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,173	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Total	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,921	4,486	39	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,921	4,506	39	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,890	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44

The following Statement shows the classification of original regular suits before the Recorders and the Courts of Small Causes at Rangoon and at Maulmain in the year 1866, not including suits under Sections 28, 29, 37, and 38 :—

DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.	ORIGINAL.				TOTAL.	
	Recorder.		*Registrar.*			
	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.
I.—Suits for immovable property.						
1. House ...	1	2	...	...	1	2
2. Land ...	5	7	...	...	5	7
3. Mortgages ...	10	...	8	...	18	...
4. Fisheries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Inheritance ...	1	5	...	...	1	5
Total ...	17	14	8	...	25	14
II.—Suits unconnected with immovable property.						
1. Debt ...	164	108	2,338	1,925	2,502	2,033
2. Damages for breach of contract, or loss or injury to property.	13	44	34	231	47	275
3. Damages for personal injuries and wrongs..	3	1	...	...	3	4
4. Marriage or Divorce...	15	3	....	...	15	3
5. Inheritance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	195	159	2372	2.156	2,567	2,315
Grand total ...	212	173	2,380	2,156	2,592	2,329

The following Supplementary Return of the Recorders' Courts and the Courts of Small Causes at Rangoon and Maulmain shows the duration and value of suits, the value of stamps, and the costs :—

Description of Cases.	COURTS.	Longest period any Case on the file at the close of the year has been pending.		Average duration of Suits disposed of during the year.		Total amount of value of Suits instituted during the year.	Value of Stamps or law papers filed during the year.	Cost of every description, inclusive of stamps and pleaders' fees, incurred by parties in Suits disposed of during the year.
		Months.	*Days.*	*Months.*	*Days.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
ORIGINAL.	Court of the Recorder of Rangoon	9	23	...	25	5,48,077 3 3½	23,736 8 0	55,690 5 0
	Court of the Recorder of Maulmain ...	15	15	1	23	4,06,377 12 10	18,359 0 0	26,274 10 0
	Court of Small Causes, Rangoon ...	1			12	1,56,258 3 9	14,223 14 0	21,689 2 0
	Court of Small Causes, Maulmain ..	13	10		12	1,05,661 1 0	13,153 0 0	29,368 5 0
	Total ...					16,12,374 5 3½	64,432 6 0	1,32,361 6 0
MISCELLANEOUS.	Court of the Recorder of Rangoon ..	..	22		17	.....	669 8 6	1,704 2 0
	Court of the Recorder of Maulmain .	.			18	.....	1,502 0 0	2,594 4 0
	Court of Small Causes, Rangoon	1	2		4	.....	667 8 0	1,375 8 0
	Court of Small Causes, Maulmain ..	7	14	...	5	.....	1,382 0 0	2,353 4 0
	Total ...		...	...	...	.....	4,221 0 6	8,452 2 0

The following Statement exhibits the Miscellaneous Cases and those arising under Section 29 of Act XXI. of 1863 instituted and disposed of during the year 1866:—

NATURE OF CASES.	Number instituted.				Disposed of.			
	Recorder's Court.		*Small Cause Court.*		*Recorder's Court.*		*Small Cause Court.*	
	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.
1. Execution of decree...	88	171	609	883	80	171	662	882
2. Objections to attachment of property in execution of decree	12	31	53	48	11	30	50	50
3. Claims to suc as a pauper	1	1	0	3	1	2	0	3
4. Claims under Act XIX. of 1841	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
5. Cases under Act XXXV. of 1858	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
6. Cases under Act XL. of 1858 and Act IX. of 1861 ...	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
7. Cases under Act XXVII. of 1860	14	46	0	0	13	44	0	0
8. All other miscellaneous cases not included above ...	30	110	84	241	28	110	3	238
9. Cases under Act X. of 1865	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Total ...	153	359	746	1,175	141	358	715	1,173

The following is a Comparative Statement, showing the working of the Recorders' Courts during the three years they have been instituted :—

YEAR.	Number of Suits instituted in each Court.				Number of Suits disposed of in both Courts.		Value of Suits in both Courts.		Value of Stamps.		Total cost per annum of the Judicial Establishment.	
	Rangoon.		*Maulmain.*		Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.
	Recorder.	Registrar.	Recorder.	Registrar.								
							Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
1864 ...	337	1,508	402	1,719	1,772	1,996	6,31,139	7,90,657	21,549	25,643	32,624	33,560
1865 ...	259	2,665	590	3,750	2,911	4,323	4,74,753	12,68,924	24,575	38,264		
1866 ...	366	3,130	539	3,372	3,428	3,903	10,34,335	5,78,038	37,960	26,492		

9. From the above Return it is apparent there has been an increase in the number of suits instituted in the Courts of the Recorder and Registrar of Rangoon over the previous year, and a diminution of suits in those of Maulmain. The total value of suits has also increased in the Courts at Rangoon and considerably diminished at Maulmain. On the average of the three years the following statistics appear:—

Increase in the number of suits instituted at Rangoon.

Average number of Suits instituted.				Average value of Suits.		Average value of Stamps.		Average cost of Judicial Establishment.	
Rangoon.		*Maulmain.*							
Recorder.	Registrar.	Recorder.	Registrar.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.
				Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
320	2,131	510	2,917	7,13,109	8,79,216	28,028	30,133	32,621	33,560

10. The total fees and fines levied in the Recorders' Courts for the past year amounted to Rupees 10,446, which, added to the receipts on stamps, makes a total of Rupees 74,898 realized, while the cost of the establishments for both those Courts amounted to only Rupees 56,184.

Fines and Fees levied.

11. The existing Courts (other than those above described) for the administration of civil justice were enumerated in last year's Report, and no change in their constitution or procedure has taken place since.

Grades of the existing Courts other than those of the Recorders'.

12. The following Tabular Statement contains the number of cases pending, instituted, and disposed of by every Court in British Burmah, except the Recorder's and the Chief Court:—

Statistics.

DIVISIONS.		Number of Cases pending at the commencement of 1865 and 1866.				Number of Cases instituted during 1865 and 1866.				Number of Cases disposed of during 1865 and 1866.				Number of Cases pending at the close of 1865 and 1866.				Amount value of property litigated in Original Suits.	Value of Stamps.	Costs of every description in Original Suits disposed of.
		Appeals and Second Appeals.	Original (regular) Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Appeals and Second Appeals.	Original (regular) Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Appeals and Second Appeals.	Original (regular) Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Appeals and Second Appeals.	Original (regular) Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.			
																		Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Pegu	1865	77	212	21	310	708	11,194	2,147	14,049	694	11,205	2,148	14,047	91	201	20	312	6,56,779	48,275	80,911
	1866	91	201	20	312	783	13,065	2,222	16,070	820	13,118	2,220	16,158	54	148	22	224	9,37,193	66,391	1,15,640
Tenasserim	1865	35	121	25	181	419	3,119	3,407	6,945	434	3,148	3,419	7,001	20	92	13	125	7,56,370	16,926	28,015
	1866	20	92	13	125	410	3,216	3,353	6,949	413	3,196	3,349	6,958	17	112	17	146	2,19,170	15,082	25,259
Arakan	1865	26	66	53	145	294	3,108	1,438	4,840	299	3,143	1,477	4,919	21	31	14	66	2,18,332	17,075	25,546
	1866	21	31	14	66	296	3,309	1,594	5,199	302	3,313	1,587	5,202	15	27	21	63	2,46,983	18,520	30,782
Total ...	1865	138	399	99	636	1,421	17,421	6,992	25,834	1,427	17,496	7,044	25,967	132	324	47	503	16,31,481	82,276	1,34,472
	1866	132	324	47	503	1,489	19,590	7,169	28,228	1,535	19,627	7,156	28,318	86	287	60	433	14,03,346	99,993	1,71,631
		-6	-75	-52	-133	×68	×2,169	×177	×2,394	×108	×2,131	×112	×2,351	-46	-37	×13	-70	-2,28,135	×17,717	×37,159

13. There has on the whole been an increase in the total number of cases coming before the Courts; the increase being chiefly in the original regular suits, which have increased in all three Divisions.

Increase in total number of suits instituted.

14. The number of original suits disposed of has largely increased, and the number of suits at the close of the year pending has decreased.

Total number of original suits disposed of.

The increase and decrease were as follows :—

Divisions.	Increase, Cases.	Percentage.
Pegu	2,021	9·9
Tenasserim	106	3·66
Arakan	359	11·42

The decrease in pending cases was—

In Pegu	Division	... 88 cases.
„ Tenasserim	do.	... 0 „
„ Arakan	do.	... 3 „

15. There was a decrease in pending original cases at the end of the year of 37 on the whole province, and a decrease in the number of pending appeals of 46.

Pending cases.

16. Of the original suits disposed of, 12,062, or 61·16 per cent., were decided on their merits; 3,613, or 18·40 per cent., rejected, dismissed in default, or transferred; 2,751, or 14·02 per cent., compromised; and 1,201, or 6·12 per cent., decreed *ex parte*. The proportion, therefore, is much the same as that of last year, when it was as follows :—10,981, or 83 per cent., decided on their merits; 2,963, or 17 per cent., rejected, dismissed in default, or transferred; 2,601, or 15 per cent., compromised; and 951, or 5 per cent., decreed *ex parte*.

Disposal of original suits.

Value of original suits litigated.

The value of property in original suits brought before the Courts was—

In 1865	... ...	... Rs. 16,31,481
„ 1866	... ...	... „ 14,03,346

This shows a decrease of Rupees 2,28,135 over last year; but the value of the stamps filed in 1866 was Rupees 99,993 against Rupees 82,276 in 1865, showing an increase of Rupees 17,717. This apparent anomaly is thus explained :—There was a decrease in the Tenasserim Division both in the value of suits and in the value of stamps filed, the decrease in the first being very large indeed (Rupees 5,37,200); that in the second being comparatively small (Rupees 1,844): but the increase in Pegu in value of stamps fully makes up for the decrease in

Tenasserim. The total increase in the value of suits is modified by the decrease in Tenasserim, the figures being as follows:—

		Pegu.	Tenasserim.	Arakan.
		Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Value of property litigated ...	1865	6,56,779	7,56,370	2,18,332
	1866	9,37,193	2,19,170	2,46,983
Value of Stamps	1865	48,275	16,926	17,075
	1866	66,391	15,082	18,520
Cost of every description, including value of Stamps.	1865	80,911	28,015	25,546
	1866	1,15,640	25,259	30,732

Cause of decrease in value of suits and of Stamp duty.

18. The decrease in the value of suits and consequent diminution of stamp duty, both in the Recorder's Court and other Courts of the Tenasserim Division, during the past year, is no doubt owing to the stagnation of the chief staple of trade, that of teak timber. The principal portion of this timber having now to be brought from the neighboring independent Hill States necessitates large advances being made to contractors, foresters, and others; and many difficulties existing in getting the timber down, disputes arise, which have always been the cause of great litigation.

Average cost of each original suit.

19. The total value of the original regular suits litigated being Rupees 14,03,646, and the total costs thereon amounting to Rupees 1,72,012, the average cost of each suit was Rupees 8·12, or at the rate of Rupees 12·2 per cent. Last year the average cost of each suit was Rupees 8, and was at the rate of Rupees 8·4 per cent. on the total value litigated.

Nature of original suits.

20. The following Table exhibits the general nature of original regular suits instituted during the year 1866 in all Courts below Commissioner's:—

Nature of Suits.	Pegu.	Tenasserim.	Arakan.	Total.
I.—Suits connected with immovable property.				
1. Houses	90	39	11	140
2. Lands	584	184	280	1,048
3. Mortgage	14	19	31	64
4. Fisheries	31	11	...	42
5. Inheritance	50	20	23	93
6. Other cases ... ...'	365	67	156	588
II.—Suits not connected with immovable property.				
1. Debt	4,259	1,034	1,190	6,483
2. Damages for breach of contract or loss or injury to property	800	271	162	1,233
3. Damages for personal injury or wrong ...	1,454	64	49	1,567
4. Marriage and divorce	1,464	150	246	1,860
5. Inheritance	87	43	47	177
6. Other cases	3,867	1,314	1,114	6,295
Total ...	13,665	3,216	3,309	19,590

The total numbers of each description of suit are greater than those of 1865: 10 per cent. of the suits were connected with immovable property; the rest were for damages, wrongs, or connected with movable property.

Appeals and second appeals.

21. The appeals and second appeals in regular civil suits appear in the following Table:—

Courts from which the appeals and second appeals are preferred.	Pegu Division.					Tenasserim Division.					Arakan Division.				
	Decree for respondent.	Decree of lower Court reversed or modified.	Rejected.	Otherwise settled.	Total.	Decree for respondent.	Decree of lower Court reversed or modified.	Rejected.	Otherwise settled.	Total.	Decree for respondent.	Decree of lower Court reversed or modified.	Rejected.	Otherwise settled.	Total.
Regular Appeals.															
From Deputy Commissioner, to Commissioners of Divisions	1	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From Assistant Commissioners, to Deputy Commissioners	22	20	3	12	57	10	3	...	1	14	3	2	...	1	6
From Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st Grade, to Deputy Commissioners.	6	7	2	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	27	11	...	6	44
From Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Grade, Tseckays, to Deputy Commissioners...	77	67	1	34	179	70	68	2	2	142	96	50	4	11	161
From Extra Assistant Commissioners. 3rd Grade, Myookes, to Deputy Commissioners	175	272	13	60	520	101	80	21	36	238	56	12	1	1	70
Second Appeals.															
To Commissioners of Divisions ...	16	5	13	8	42	6	9	4	...	19	16	2	2	1	21
Total ...	292	372	33	118	820	187	160	27	39	413	198	77	7	20	302

From this it will appear that there was—

I.—In the Pegu Division an increase of 126 in the number of appeals of both kinds; but, considering the increase in the suits instituted, this is not large, being 6 per cent., which is the same as in 1865.

II.—In Tenasserim there was a decrease of 21 appeals and second appeals (that is, a decrease of 37 in appeals and an increase of 16 in second appeals). As there was an increase in the number of cases disposed of in this division, this decrease speaks well for the subordinate Officers of this division, and from the following Table it will be seen that credit is due to all grades of Officers:—

Description of Court.	1865.		1866.	
	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.
Deputy Commissioner's Court ...	402	447	334	397
Assistant ditto ditto ...	35	43	32	51
Extra Assistant Commissioner's or Tseekay's Court ...	787	1,079	903	1,207
Myooke's Court	1,458	2,009	1,316	1,935
Total ...	2,682	3,578	2,585	3,590

III.—In the Arakan Division there was an increase of three appeals and second appeals against an increase of 280 suits, the figures being

	1865.	1866.
Appeals...	299	302
Regular and Miscellaneous Suits	4,620	4,900

The percentage of appeals to suits, therefore, has remained the same, namely, six.

Of these appeals, 182 regular ones out of 281 were confirmed, and 75 reversed, 24 rejected, and 29 otherwise disposed of; 16 second appeals out of 21 were confirmed and only five reversed or modified.

There were no regular appeals for trial by the Commissioner of the Arakan Division.

Appeals from subordinate Courts.

22. The following Table shows the proportion in which appeals from the subordinate Officers

to the Deputy Commissioners were disposed of in the year under review :—

	Divisions.	From Assistant Commissioners' Courts to Deputy Commissioner's Court.	From Courts of Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st Class, to Deputy Commissioner's Court.	From Courts of Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Class, to Deputy Commissioner's Court.	From Courts of Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Class, to Deputy Commissioner's Court.
		Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Judgment confirmed, including rejected cases ...	Pegu ...	41·06	42·10	42·16	33·93
	Tenasserim	72·00	...	50·00	49·00
	Arakan ...	50·00	55·10	59·17	79·16
Modified or reversed ...	Pegu ..	33·34	36·84	36·21	49·09
	Tenasserim	21·00	...	48·00	32·00
	Arakan ...	33·33	22·44	20·58	16·66
Otherwise disposed of ...	Pegu ...	20·00	15·80	18·38	10·83
	Tenasserim	7·00	..	1·00	14·00
	Arakan	16·66	12·24	6·50	1·38
Pending	Pegu	5·00	5·26	3·25	6·15
	Tenasserim	...	...	...	5·00
	Arakan .	...	10·20	4·73	2·77

Miscellaneous cases.

23. As regards the miscellaneous cases, the following Table shows the results in 1866 against those of 1865 :—

DIVISIONS.		No. of Cases pending at the commencement of 1865 and 1866.	No. of Cases instituted during 1865 and 1866.	No. of Cases disposed of during 1865 and 1866.	No. of Cases pending at the close of 1865 and 1866.
Pegu	1865	21	2,147	2,148	20
	1866 ..	20	2,222	2,220	22
Tenasserim	1865 ...	35	3,407	3,419	13
	1866 ...	13	3,353	3,349	17
Arakan	1865 .	53	1,438	1,477	14
	1866 ..	14	1,594	1,587	21
Total ..	1865 ...	99	6,992	7,044	47
	1866 ..	47	7,169	7,156	60

Duration of suits.

24. The duration of suits in all the Courts in the province was as follows:—

CLASSIFICATION.	DISTRICT.																							
	Akyab.		Ramree.		Sandoway.		Rangoon.		Bassein.		Prome.		Myanoung.		Tounguo.		Amherst.		Tavoy.		Mergui.		Shoaygheen.	
	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.
Deputy Commissioners	1	12	...	9	...	8	1	13	1	20	...	29	2	23	...	4	...	18	...	20	...	12	...	12
Ditto	1	13	...	...	..	.	5	21	3	2	..	9	...	.	1	15	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	5
Assistant Commissioners	.	13	...	.	..	..	1	4	...	9	1	16	...	17	...	28	..	13	...	...	...	...	...	8
Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st Grade ...	...	11	...		.	.	...	19	..	5	1	15	..	7	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	..	...	4
Ditto ditto, 2nd Grade, Tseckays ..	.	17	..	23	..	12	..	...		16	..	2	...	5	..	12	...	..	..	15	...	10	..	4
Ditto ditto, 3rd Grade, Myookes .	.	9	..	17	...	8	.	16	..	8	...	10	.	10	..	6	...	14	...	14	...	7	..	5
Deputy Commissioners	..	28	...	9	...	9	...	9	..	2	..	4	...	5	...	1	...	2	..	1	...	2	...	1
Assistant Commissioners	..	9	.	...	.	..	..	12	...	2	...	2	...	8	..	16	...	3	..	...	...	...	..	2
Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st Grade ..	..	9	.	.		...	...	13	.	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto, 2nd Grade, Tseckays .	...	7	...	26	..	9	..	.	...	4	...	1	..	2	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
Ditto ditto, 3rd Grade, Myookes ...	...	8	..		.	6	...	13	...	2	..	1	...	6	...	8	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3

Duration of appeals.

25. The average duration of appeals and second appeals in the Courts of the Commissioners of Divisions was as follows:—

Description of Suits.	Pegu.		Tenasserim.		Arakan.	
	Months.	*Days.*	*Months.*	*Days.*	*Months.*	*Days.*
Appeals	1	27	1	17	...	24
Miscellaneous ...	...	7	...	1	...	2

In the Court of the Commissioner of Pegu the average duration of appeals was one month and 27 days against one month two days in 1865; and in miscellaneous cases seven days against 12 days of the previous year.

In the Tenasserim Commissioner's Court the average duration was one month and 27 days against 25 days in 1865. In miscellaneous cases the average was in both years only one day.

The average duration in the Court of the Commissioner of Arakan was 24 days against 15 days in 1865, and in miscellaneous cases two days against eight days in 1865.

Average duration of original suits and appeals in District Courts.

26. The following is a Statement of the average duration of original suits and appeals in the several District Courts during 1866:—

Districts.	Original Suits.		Appeals.	
	1866.		1866.	
	Months.	*Days.*	*Months.*	*Days.*
Akyab...	1	13	1	12
Ramree	...	...	...	9
Sandoway	...	...	...	8
Rangoon	5	21	1	13
Bassein	3	2	1	20
Prome...	...	9	...	29
Myanoung	...	17	2	28
Toungoo	1	15	...	4
Amherst	...	...	...	18
Tavoy...	...	9	...	20
Mergui	...	...	...	12
Shoaygheen	...	5	...	12

The Commissioner of Pegu reports that the cause of the increase in the average duration in the Rangoon District was caused by delay in the receipt of a Commission from the Toungoo District, and that in the Bassein District delay was unavoidable from the Deputy Commissioner being out in his district.

On the whole the duration of appeal cases in these Courts shows some improvement in the year under review over the previous year.

Average duration of miscellaneous cases.

27. The average duration in miscellaneous cases was—in Akyab 28 days and in Ramree and Sandoway 9 days each; in Rangoon 9 days, Bassein 2 days, Prome 4 days, Myanoung 5 days, and in Toungoo 1 day; in Amherst 2 days, Tavoy 1 day, Mergui 2 days, and in Shoaygheen 1 day.

Average duration of suits in subordinate Courts.

28. The average duration in the subordinate Courts was satisfactory.

Chief Commissioner's Court.

29. The only Court which now remains to be considered is that of the Chief Commissioner. Few cases come before this Court.

The following Tables will show the cases which were brought before the Chief Commissioner, their duration, and the manner in which they were disposed of:—

Statement of Suits of every description instituted, disposed of, and pending during 1866 *in the Chief Court of the Province.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
	Number of Cases pending at the close of the year 1865.				*Number of Cases instituted during the year* 1866.				*Number of Cases disposed of during the year* 1866.				*Number of Cases pending at the close of the year* 1866.			
NAME OF COURT.	Appeals.	Special Appeals.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.	Appeals.	Special Appeals.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.	Appeals.	Special Appeals.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.	Appeals.	Special Appeals.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.
Chief Commissioner's Court .	...	2	6	8	..	19	24	43	.	11	29	40	...	10	1	11

Nature of Special Appeals as entered in column 7 of foregoing Statement.

NATURE OF SUITS.	Appeals.	Special Appeals.
I.—Suits connected with immovable property.		
1. Houses	.....	.....
2. Lands	.....	11
3. Mortgage	....	.....
4. Fisheries	.....	.....
5. Inheritance	.....	.....
6. Other cases	.....	.....
II.—Suits not connected with immovable property.		
1. Debt	.. ...	2
2. Damages for breach of contract or loss or injury to property	.....	... ..
3. Damages for personal injury or wrong	.....	. ....
4. Marriages or divorce	. ....	1
5. Inheritance	.....	5
6. Other cases	.....	.....
Total ...	. ....	19

Statement showing what orders were given in the Cases disposed of as entered in columns 10 to 13 of Statement 1. of the Chief Court.

Description of Suits.	In what Court.	Rejected.	Decided on Trial		Decreed *ex parte*.	Compromised.	Withdrawn or dismissed in default.	Transferred.	Total.
			In favor of appellant or plaintiff.	In favor of respondent or defendant.					
Appeal Suits ...	Chief Commissioner's Court ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Appeal Suits ...	Chief Commissioner's Court ...	5	1	4	..	...	1	...	11
Miscellaneous Suits ...	Chief Commissioner's Court ...	4	1	20	...	...	...	1	29
	Total ...	9	2	24	...	..	1	1	40

Average duration of Suits, &c., in the Court of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, the amount value in litigation, with value of Stamps filed and costs of every description.

Description of Suits.	In what Court.	Longest period any Case on the file at the close of the year 1866 has been pending.		Average duration of Suits disposed of during the year 1866.		Total amount of value of Suits instituted during the year 1866.	Value of Stamps on law papers filed during the year 1866.	Costs of every description, inclusive of stamps and Pleaders' fees, incurred by parties in Suits disposed of during the year 1866.
		Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Original	Chief Commissioner's Court	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Special Appeal Cases ...	Chief Commissioner's Court	5	9	2	7	7,151 14 8	379 0 0	166 14 4
Miscellaneous Cases ...	Chief Commissioner's Court	13	...	2	2	.....	34 0 0	5 7 8
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	7,151 14 8	413 0 0	224 6 0

Section III.—Criminal Justice.

Reference made to the Criminal Report for 1864.

30. In this Section the administration of justice in the Criminal Courts will be remarked upon, while the incidence of crime and the measures taken regarding its prevention and repression and the result will be noted under the head of Police. The several descriptions of Courts for the administration of criminal justice in British Burmah and their respective powers were fully described in the Report for 1864; since then a few Officers have been invested with higher powers.

Return showing the various Courts.

31. The following Tabular Statement shows the various Courts exercising criminal powers and other particulars:—

Designation of Superior Courts and grade of Magistrates presiding in subordinate Courts.		Presided over by Europeans.											Presided over by Asiatics.		
		Chief Commissioner.	Commissioners and Recorders.	Deputy Commissioners with special powers under Act XV. of 1862.	Town Magistrates with special powers under Act XV. of 1862.	Cantonment Magistrate.	Assistant Commissioners.	Extra Assistant Commissioners.	Honorary Magistrates.	Officers in Public Works Department.	Officers in the Forest Department.	Superintendent of Hill Tracts.	Extra Assistant Commissioners.	Tseekays.	Myookes.
Superior Courts.	Chief Court	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Recorder's Court	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sessions Court	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Courts.	Magistrates of districts ...	...	...	12	3		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Magistrates with full powers ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Subordinate Magistrates, 1st Class.	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
	Ditto ditto. 2nd „	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	2	...	3	10	70
	Total ...	1	5	12	3	1	12	3	2	1	3	1	6	10	70

32. The Chief Commissioner is ex-officio the Judicial Commissioner with the powers of a Sudder Court, as laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure, both for British Burmah and the Andaman Islands.

The Chief Commissioner's Court.

33. The Courts of the Recorders have the criminal powers of a Court of Sessions, as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure. The territorial limits of the Recorders' jurisdiction are defined by Notifications from time to time published in the *Gazette of India*. The Recorders also possess special powers regarding offences committed by European British subjects under Section 41 of Act XXI. of 1863; they are Courts of Sessions and of Appeal. On commitment they take cognizance of all offences, except those punishable with death, charged against British subjects throughout British Burmah. Appeals from the decisions of the Magistrates of the town, of the Jail, and of the Cantonment of Rangoon are heard by the Recorder of Rangoon as a Sessions Court. Appeals from the Magistrates of the town and of the Jail of Maulmain, and also from the Court of the Officer in charge of forest depot at Kado, are heard by the Recorder of Maulmain.

The Recorders' Courts.

34. Up to the 8th October 1866 there was only one Recorder, who presided in both the Courts of Rangoon and Maulmain; but some inconvenience having been stated to exist in this arrangement, an Officer for each town was sanctioned as a tentative measure; but the alteration is not a satisfactory one.

Separate Recorder appointed as a tentative measure.

35. The Courts of Sessions Judges are three; they are presided over by the Commissioners of Divisions.

Sessions Courts.

36. The Officers who preside in the Deputy Commissioners' Courts, and also the Magistrates of the towns of Rangoon, Maulmain, and Akyab, have special powers under Section 1 of Act XV. of 1862.

Deputy Commissioners' Courts.

37. There are also Honorary Magistrates in these sea-port towns, who have the powers of a Magistrate of a district, and who are intended to assist the stipendiary Magistrates. There is also an Honorary Magistrate in the interior of the district of Akyab, who exercises similar powers.

Honorary Magistrates.

38. Assistant Commissioners' Courts have various powers:

Assistant Commissioners' Courts.

1*st*.—Special powers under Section 1 of Act XV. of 1862.

2*nd*.—Magistrate of a district.

3*rd*.—Subordinate Magistrate, 1st Class.

4*th*.—Subordinate Magistrate, 2nd Class.

Extra Assistant Commissioners have mostly the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, 1st Class.

The Tseckays and Myookes, or Extra Assistant Commissioners of a lower grade, have generally the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

Language of record.

39. Deputy Commissioners and other European Officers who preside in lower Courts record evidence in English, and when practicable, confessions of an accused person are recorded by the European Magistrates in the vernacular of the accused. Burmese and Karen Magistrates record proceedings in their own language.

Sentences of death confirmed by Chief Court.

40. Sixteen sentences of death were referred for confirmation to the Chief Court during the year. Of these, in seven instances the sentences were confirmed; of the remainder, one was acquitted, four commuted to transportation for life, one to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and three were pending at the close of the year.

Appeals before Chief Court.

41. Only three criminal appeals were brought before the Chief Court during the year; one was modified and two confirmed.

Statement of work performed in Recorders' Courts.

42. The following Statement shows the work performed on the criminal side of the Courts of the Recorder of Rangoon and of Maulmain for the year ending 31st December 1866:—

Class.	Authority.	Offence.	Under trial at the close of the last year.				Instituted during the course of the present year.				Received from other quarters.				Total No. of persons under trial.		Disposed of.										Under trial at the close of the present year.							
			Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.				Commitment cancelled.		Referred to the Sudder Court.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Died.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Cases.		Persons					
																															In Custody.		On Bail.		On Recognizance.	
			Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.
	1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.		15.		16.		17.		18.		19.		20.	
Non-Bailable.	302	Murder	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	307	Attempt to Murder	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	377	Unnatural Offence	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	392	Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	453 411	Lurking house trespass and having stolen property in possession	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	379	Theft	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	457	Lurking house trespass by night in order to commit theft ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	328	Administering stupefying drugs, &c	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	366	Decoitee	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Bailable.	193	Giving or fabricating false evidence	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	10	6	13	10	...	...	...	...	13	10	...	...	...	1	7	4	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...

The following is a Statement of appeals preferred to the Recorders of Rangoon and of Maulmain during the year 1866 :—

Appeals from convictions on trial and from orders under Chapters X. and XIV., Code of Criminal Procedure.

DISTRICT.	OFFICER.	Pending at the close of last year.	Preferred during the present year.	Total.	Rejected.	Orders confirmed.	Orders modified.	Orders reversed.	Returned for re-investigation.	Pending at the close of the year.	Longest No. of days that any Suit has been pending.	Date of oldest Case pending.	REMARKS.
1	2.	3.	4.	5	6	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Rangoon ...	Town Magistrate		3	3		1		2			63	...	...
	Cantonment Magistrate		3	3		1		2			39	...	...
Maulmain ...	Magistrate		26	26	6	13	5	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Total		37	37	6	29	5	5	1	...	63	...	...

The following Abstract Statement shows the criminal cases and appeals brought to trial and disposed of by the Recorders of Rangoon and of Maulmain during the year ending 31st December 1866:—

Sessions Court.											Appeal Cases								
Pending at the close of 1865.			Committed during 1866.		Total persons. *	Disposed of on trial.		Transferred or otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1866.		Pending at the close of 1866.	Preferred during 1866.	Total Cases.	Rejected.	Disposed of on trial; sentence of Lower Court.			Transferred or otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1866.
						Convicted.	Acquitted.								Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.		
Before what Court.	*Cases.*	*Persons.*	*Cases.*	*Persons.*					*Cases.*	*Persons.*									
Recorder of Rangoon ..	...	...	10	13	13	7	3	...	1	3	...	11	11	...	7	...	4	...	.....
Recorder of Maulmain...	...	..	8	10	10	5	5	...	.....	... ..	...	26	26	6	13	5	1	1*	* Remained.
Total ...	.....	.....	18	23	23	12	8		1	3	..	37	37	6	20	5	5	1	.....

Sentences awarded by the Recorders.

43. In the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon one prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment for seven years, two for a period exceeding seven and not exceeding ten years, and one for transportation for seven years in lieu of imprisonment, under the terms of Section 59 of the Penal Code. No prisoners were sentenced to transportation for any period exceeding ten years under the terms of that Section. In the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain no prisoner was sentenced beyond seven years.

Crimes and persons brought to trial before Divisional Sessions Courts.

44. The following Table exhibits the crimes of which the persons under trial were convicted or acquitted by the Divisional Sessions Courts, also the number of persons whose cases were pending trial at the close of the year:—

Offences.	Number of persons under trial.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.	Number otherwise disposed of.	Number under trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
	Persons.	*Persons.*	*Persons.*	*Persons.*	*Persons.*	
Harboring an offender	2	1	...	...	...	
Unlawful return from transportation	1	1	...	...	...	
Murder	37	* 15	7	4	6	
Abetment of murder	3	† 1	...	...	...	
Attempt to murder	1	1	...	...	...	
Culpable homicide	7	‡ 6	3	...	...	
Dacoitee	3	...	3	...	...	
Do. with murder	4	§ 6	...	...	...	
Do. with grievous hurt	1	...	1	...	...	
Abetment of dacoitee with murder	2	1	1	...	...	
Belonging to a gang of dacoits	2	1	1	...	...	
Assembling for the purpose of committing dacoitee	1	1	...	...	...	
Attempt at robbery	1	1	...	...	...	
Aiding and abetting at robbery	1	1	...	...	...	
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	1	...	1	...	...	
Rape	1	...	...	...	1	
Total	68	39	18	4	7	

* Exclusive of 2 convicted of culpable homicide, 1 of abetment of murder, and 2 of dacoitee with murder.
† Includes 1 person who stood trial for murder, but found guilty of the offence of abetment.
‡ Includes 2 persons charged with murder, but found guilty of the offence of culpable homicide
§ Includes 2 persons who stood trial for murder, but convicted of the offence of dacoitee with murder.

Work performed by Divisional Sessions Courts.

45. The following Statement shows the work performed in the Divisional Sessions Courts during the past year :—

Division.	SESSIONS CASES										APPEAL CASES							
	Pending at the close of 1865.		Committed during 1866.		Total persons.	Disposed of on trial.		Transferred, died, escaped, or otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1866.		Pending at the close of 1865.	Preferred during 1866.	Total cases.	Rejected.	Disposed of on trial.			Transferred or otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1866.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Convicted.	Acquitted.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					Sentence of lower Court				
						Persons.									Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.		
Pegu	1	1	17	23	24	17	3	2	1	2	7	51	33	5	15	5	9	..	...
Tenasserim	4	4	18	25	29	13	10	1	4	5	...	32	32	7	10	4	1	1	...
Arakan	...	...	12	15	15	9	5	1	...	...	...	90	90	14	57	3	16	...	...
Total ...	5	5	47	63	68*	39	18	4	5	7	7	153	160	26	82	12	35	1	4

In addition to the 68 persons shown above as committed to the Sessions, 19 were committed by the Magistrates of Rangoon and Maulmain to the Courts of the Recorders of these towns.

Work performed in Courts of the Commissioners.

The total number of persons brought before those Courts in 1866 was 68 against 104 in the previous year.

Of 24 persons tried before the Sessions Court of Pegu, 17 were convicted, 3 acquitted, 2 were pending, and 2 were transferred or otherwise disposed of.

In Tenasserim, of 29 persons tried, 13 were convicted, 10 acquitted, 5 were pending, and 1 transferred or otherwise disposed of.

In Arakan, of 15 persons tried, 9 were convicted, 5 acquitted, and 1 was transferred or otherwise disposed of; none were pending.

The appeal cases were 160 in 1866 against 186 in 1865. Of 38 appeal cases in Pegu, 5 were rejected, 15 confirmed, 5 modified, 9 reversed, and 4 pending. In Tenasserim, of 32 appeals, 7 were rejected, 10 confirmed, 4 modified, 10 reversed, and 1 otherwise disposed of. In Arakan, of 90 appeals, 14 were rejected, 57 confirmed, 16 reversed, and 3 modified.

There were only 4 cases pending at the close of the past year.

Work performed by District Courts.

46. The following Statement contains an abstract of the statistics of criminal justice in the several District Courts of the province during the year 1866 as compared with the previous year:—

CLASS OF OFFENCES.	Years.	Under trial at close of previous year.		Brought to trial during the year, including transferred.		Total.		Total disposed of.			Died, escaped, or transferred.	Under trial at the close of the year.		Total amount of Fines			
																Applied in compensation under Section 44, Code of Criminal Procedure.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Committed.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Imposed.	Realized.	Ordered.	Paid.
								Persons.	Persons.	Persons.				Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Bailable	1865 ...	68	136	13,702	30,028	13,770	30,164	19	19,108	10,951	8	50	78	2,02,960	1,32,952	11,358	6,916
Non-bailable	1865 ...	52	81	3,279	4,901	3,331	4,982	122	2,877	1,878	44	36	61				
Grand total ...		120	217	16,981	34,929	17,101	35,146	141	21,985	12,829	52	86	139	2,02,960	1,32,952	11,358	6,916
Bailable	1866 ...	51	79	14,174	31,590	14,225	31,669	5	20,232	11,297	20	30	126	2,55,830	1,88,208	14,493	10,637
Non-bailable	1866 ...	35	60	3,571	5,324	3,606	5,384	82	3,241	1,967	45	41	48				
Grand total ...		86	139	17,745	36,914	17,831	37,053	87	23,473	13,254	65	71	174	2,55,830	1,88,208	14,493	10,637

Against 13,702 cases, in which 30,028 persons were brought to trial in 1865 for bailable offences, there were 14,174 cases in 1866, in which 31,590 persons were involved. In non-bailable offences there were 3,279 cases, in which 4,901 persons were brought to trial in 1865 against 3,571 cases in 1866, in which 5,324 persons were concerned and tried, showing an increase in both the higher and lower class of offences. The number of cases pending at the close of the year does not call for special remark. The amount of fines imposed has increased from Rupees 2,02,960 in 1865 to Rupees 2,55,830 in 1866, while Rupees 1,88,208 were realized in 1866 against Rupees 1,32,952 for the previous year.

Duration of cases and detention of witnesses.

47. The average duration of cases in the Pegu Division was three days, in the Tenasserim Division not quite four days, and in the Arakan Division not quite three days. The greatest delay was in the Rangoon District, where the average was eight days; the next in Amherst, where it was five days: Toungoo and Shoaygheen each give an average of four days.

Of 34,716 witnesses examined, 29,971 were discharged in one day, 3,248 in two days, 1,093 in three days, between four and seven days 363, 26 were discharged in eight days, 12 between 9 and 15, two between 16 and 23, and between 24 and 30 days one. This may be considered satisfactory.

Operation of the Whipping Act.

48. The following Statement exhibits the operation of Act VI. of 1864, or the Whipping Act :—

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Section of the Indian Penal Code under which it occurs.	WHIPPING IN LIEU OF PUNISHMENT UNDER SECTION 2 OF ACT VI. OF 1864.			WHIPPING IN LIEU OR IN ADDITION ON A SECOND CONVICTION UNDER SECTION 3, ACT VI. OF 1864.			WHIPPING IN ADDITION TO OTHER PUNISHMENT ON A SECOND CONVICTION FOR THE OFFENCES DETAILED UNDER SECTION 4 OF ACT VI. OF 1864.			CASES OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS PUNISHED WITH WHIPPING UNDER SECTION 5 OF ACT VI. OF 1864.		
		No. of persons flogged			No. of persons flogged			No. of persons flogged			No. of persons flogged		
		Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.
Delivery of altered coin ...	254	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	.....
Theft	378	43	36	22	.....	3	4	.....	...	.....	8	5	4
Theft in a building, tent, or vessel ...	380	5	10	21	...	5	8	.....	...	.....	4	9	1
Theft by a Clerk or servant ...	381	...	2	2	.....	.....	3	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....
False personation ...	205	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	1	.....	.....
Causing hurt ...	323	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Assault to outrage the modesty of a woman ...	354	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Receiving stolen property ...	411	1	3	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lurking house trespass by night ...	444 & 446	.....	.....	2	.....	... ...	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abusing the Judge ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	30	52	48	1	13	16	.....	.....	.....	14	18	6

The total number of adults whipped in 1866 was 180 against 159 in 1865, and 38 juvenile offenders were whipped in 1866, while 21 received that punishment in 1865.

There was only one appeal against the order of a subordinate Magistrate for whipping.

Section IV.—Police.

Establishment.

49. The sanctioned establishment of all grades of the Police and the cost for the past two years have been as follows:—

	1865.		1866.	
	No. of all ranks.	Cost.	No. of all ranks.	Cost.
		Rupees.		*Rupees.*
Regular Constabulary	5,530	11,20,876	5,693	11,66,176
Village Constabulary	945	1,13,400	945	1,13,400
Municipal Constabulary (paid by towns)	523	91,960	569	1,08,630
	6,998	13,26,236	7,207	13,88,206

Police for Port Blair.

50. From the above force the following were employed at the Settlement of Port Blair on the Andaman Islands:—

Men of all ranks		303
Cost	Rs.	76,860

Increase to the number of regular Police Force.

51. The increase in the numbers of the regular constabulary is due to an augmentation of the Police allotted to Port Blair of 101 men of all ranks, and to an increase of 63 of all ranks in the Akyab District to furnish additional stations on the frontier facing the hill tribes in Northern Arakan. There was also during the latter portion of the year 1866 a temporary increase of 100 men in the Prome District to protect the frontier of the Pegu Division during the rebellion which occurred in Upper Burmah.

Police how composed.

52. The Police still continue to be recruited mainly from the Burmese and other races of the province itself. Of a force of 7,207 men, 5,416, or 75 per cent. of the whole body, are Burmese, Karens, Shans, or Khyins. There are 1,708 Natives of India in the force, and they are all employed at Port Blair, in the sea-port and garrison towns, and as guards over jails and treasuries; so that the actual work in preventing or detecting crime among the Burmese population is performed by people of their own race. An alien Police among an independent, excitable nation like the Burmese could never work satisfactorily; and although it is difficult to train a Burman to regularity, or to get him to submit to any strictness of discipline, still he has some qualities which are valuable

in a criminal officer. He is, when interested personally, active and intrepid, and by no means lacking in spirit and resource.

Distribution of the Police Force.

53. From the 5,693 regular constabulary shown above, there may be deducted 303 for Port Blair, 634 supplied as guards to jails, treasuries, and to other departments, and at least 1,000 men who are employed *solely* in guarding the long line of frontier. There remain, then, 3,656 men for the ordinary criminal work of the province, the area for each man being 24 square miles; and, excluding the municipal population as provided for by the Municipal Police, the working District Police are as 1 to 546 of the district population.

Native Officers.	*European Officers.*
13 Inspectors.	1 Inspector General.
89 Head Constables.	11 Superintendents.
345 Serjeants.	10 Asstt. Superintendents.
	30 Inspectors.
	10 Head Constables.
447	62

The average charge of a Native Officer of Police is 201 square miles and 5,195 of the population; that of an European Officer is 1,452 square miles and 37,459 of the population.

Statistics of crime in British Burmah.

54. The statistics of crime, which will now be reviewed, have reference to that which occurred in British Burmah during the calendar year 1866, and from them will be excluded all such crime as occurred in the Penal Settlement of Port Blair. The following gives the total number of the different classes of Officers during the past two years:—

	1865.	1866.
Non-bailable	6,631	7,174
Bailable ... Punishable under Indian Penal Code...	9,851	10,477
Bailable ... Punishable under special or local law	4,270	4,017
Total,	20,752	21,668

From this it will be seen that non-bailable offences have increased 8 per cent., while the general increase on all offences is 4½ per cent. The population has increased during the same period 2·17 per cent.

Number of cases of dacoitee.

55. There has been a serious increase in the crime of dacoitee, of which the following are the numbers for the past seven years:—

Crime.	British Burmah.						
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dacoitee ...	236	161	129	152	146	125	159

The excess during 1866 over the number that occurred in 1865 is 34 cases, and this augmentation is almost entirely due to an increase of 31 cases in the Prome District. Excluding Prome, the dacoitees in the remaining districts of the province numbered 77 cases in 1865 and 80 cases in 1866, so that, as regards this crime, the state of the province generally is much the same as in the previous year. In the Prome District the rise in this serious crime was due to the depredation of two gangs from Upper Burmah, and of one which was organized in connection with them in our own territories. In that district nine dacoits were killed in encounters with the Police and villagers. In the Amherst District, where dacoitee had during previous years been prevalent, it is satisfactory to find that crime continues to decrease.

Cases of murder.

56. The number of murders during 1866 is the same as during 1865, *viz.*, 52 cases.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Murder	47	39	52	52

Of the 52 murders, 18 cases were prosecuted to conviction; in three the culprits were pronounced insane; in four cases the accused died, or escaped before trial; one case was pending, and in 11 cases the accused were acquited; in 15 cases there were no arrests. These results are almost identical with those obtained in 1865, and, considering the circumstances of the several cases, may be deemed satisfactory.

Other heinous offences.

57. The following are the remaining crimes which require notice:—

Crime.	British Burmah.			
Robbery	121	136	144	173
Theft	5,123	5,176	5,294	5,619
House-breaking (of kinds) ...	354	473	323	427
Receiving stolen property ...	308	366	362	474

It will be seen, therefore, that there has been a decided increase of crime over the numbers of the previous year, amounting in the above offences to nearly 10 per cent. The increase does not seem to be restricted to one district or division, so that the cause must be general, and it is probably to be found in the very high price of food which ruled during the past year. The foregoing figures show that in dacoitees, robberies, theft, house-breaking, and receiving stolen property, crime had, in proportion to population, been slightly decreasing in 1864 and 1865; so that, even after the rise in 1866, on comparing the

population and crime of 1863 with those of 1866, it is found the population has increased 12 per cent. and offences of the above description 14 per cent. The crime of robbery, however, shows an exceptionally high rate of increase—from 121 cases in 1863 to 173 cases in 1866. This is due solely to the Prome District, where this crime has, in the same period, increased from 25 to 75 cases.

Non-bailable and bailable offences.

58. Regarding the two great classes of crime, the *non-bailable* offences, cognizable by Police, and which represent the true *crime* of the province, and the *bailable* offences, which are mostly misdemeanor, or breaches of local rules brought upon summons, we find that 7,174 non-bailable offences were perpetrated in 1866; that 5,117 persons were brought to trial as concerned in these; and that of them 3,300 persons, or 64 per cent., were convicted or committed, the remainder being acquitted or otherwise disposed of. This is an improvement on the previous year, when the average of convictions was 61 per cent. There were also 14,494 bailable offences committed. As concerned in these 31,669 persons were brought to trial, of whom 20,237 persons, or 64 per cent., were convicted. The value of property stolen or plundered during the year amounts to Rupees 4,65,695, of which 26 per cent. was recovered,—a fair proportion, and an improvement on the previous year, when it was 22 per cent.

Prevalence of crime in British Burmah.

59. One circumstance has to be noted which might have acted strongly on the crime of the province, and that is, the rebellion in Upper Burmah. The Inspector General of Police certainly points out that the majority of the dacoitees in the Prome District (which occupies a portion of the frontier) occurred before the rebellion broke out, and the ordinary crime of that district is scarcely so high as the previous year; but in Toungoo the marauding was well checked, theft and house-breaking increased, and while the connection may not be directly traced, still crime, in the Pegu Division at least, was, if not increased, probably rendered more difficult of repression by the great influx of bad characters. How this division was subjected to these influences is described by Captain Duncan as follows:—

"During the months of August, September, and October, while the rebellion in Upper Burmah continued, the duties and responsibilities of the Police of the Prome District were sufficiently onerous. A perfectly open frontier of one hundred miles facing the King's territories; trade at a stand-still; and the boats collecting in large numbers in the frontier towns afraid to cross the boundary; refugees of all classes and of all three contending factions pouring into Thayetmyo, Yettoung, and Prome; the women and valuables of the frontier towns in Upper Burmah being sent into ours for safety;—and with all this anarchy prevailing in the Burmese territories, and a general feeling of excitement and uncertainty as to how matters might eventuate, gave full cause for increased work and increased anxiety to those in whose hands the peace of the district was mainly placed.

"Looking back to the occurrences of those days, there is every reason to be well satisfied that the serious disorganization of all Government rule, which for some time existed in Upper Burmah, in no way

spread to our territories, although they became the refuge of all the parties then at war with one another. At one time entered the Governor of Magwe, a temporary adherent of the Myeengoon (rebel) Prince, with some 500 followers; then came the Governor of Pagan, who commanded the troops of the Padeing Prince, against Mandalay (some 12,000 men). He on being defeated started on horseback with 60 followers, many of them Officers of rank, and rode into Thayetmyo. Then came the rebel Prince himself in his steamer with some 600 men; all his arms were at once landed, as well as 450 of his followers, and he himself sent on to Rangoon.

"To these add the constant flight of defeated men of lesser note, and the steady immigration of thousands of villagers and townspeople, and it will be understood that this frontier district was submitted to no ordinary trial. Through this, there is no doubt it passed well."

* * * * * *

"The district of Toungoo faces Upper Burmah with a frontier of 70 miles; this boundary line consists of no natural physical obstacle, such as a range of hills or a river, but is simply a division, indicated by pillars each about 20 miles distant from the other. For three months entire anarchy prevailed on the Burmese side. The Governor of the district fled; all rule was at an end, and some 2,000 persons crossed into British territory; bands of dacoits sprang up in all directions, their sole object being plunder.

"The Superintendent of Police got no increase to his force, but he had of course to strengthen his frontier posts; this drew his men away from Toungoo itself; hence the increase in theft and house-breaking. He himself on the frontier during and after the rebellion kept good watch and ward; and the result is, that during a time of excitement such as described above, his district suffered less from dacoitee and robbery than in the previous year."

Conduct of Police.

Police and District Magistrates.

60. The conduct of the Police establishment generally has been satisfactory during the past year, and the Magisterial Officers and Superintendents of Police continue to act in close concert. The Inspector General reports well of the Officers of the department for the hearty interest they have shown in their work, and for the zeal and willingness with which they have performed their duties.

Services of Officers.

61. The Chief Commissioner's best thanks are due to these Officers; they are—

Superintendents of Police.

Captain J. Duval.	Captain J. C. Middleton.
Major T. C. Hamilton.	,, W. G. Grove.
P. B. Doyle, Esq.	Major C. G. H. Coote.
Lieutenant C. A. Munro.	Lieutenant A. Cook.
,, T. Lowndes.	Captain R. Haughton.

Lieutenant R. H. Litchfield.

Assistant Superintendents.

G. D. Anderson, Esq.	Lieutenant M. Furlong.
W. H. Pattisson, Esq.	J. Reid, Esq.
B. H. Davidson, Esq.	Lieutenant L. B. Bance.
C. Gay, Esq.	T. D. Jamieson, Esq.

Services of the Inspector General.

62. The Chief Commissioner desires to record his sense of the valuable services of Captain H. T. Duncan, the Inspector General, during the past year, one in which was demanded more than ordinary vigor and promptitude.

Section V.—Jails.

Inspection.

63. The Inspector General of Prisons has inspected every jail and lock-up in the province during the past year.

Classification of Jails.

64. During 1866 the jails of the province have been divided into classes; and fixed establishments have been appointed to each jail. The jails now are classed as follows:—

Central and first class Jails.

65. Two central jails at Rangoon and Maulmain; one first class jail at Akyab.

2nd Class Jails and Lock-ups.

66. Five second class jails at Thayetmyo, Bassein, Sandoway, Kyouk Phyoo, and Toungoo. Six lock-ups at Myanoung, Henzadah, Prome, Shoaygheen, Tavoy, and Mergui.

Appointment of Superintendents.

67. Medical Superintendents have been appointed to the two central jails at Rangoon and Maulmain, and at Akyab and Bassein the remaining jails and lock-ups are in charge of district officers as before. Lock-up Serjeants have been appointed at Henzadah, Myanoung, and Thayetmyo.

Paid Clerks.

68. Paid Jail Clerks have been appointed to the two central jails, to the first class jail, and to all the second class jails.

Increase of expenditure.

69. The appointments above noted have necessitated an increased expenditure for establishment of Rupees 23,830 for the year.

Results.

70. A marked improvement is already manifest in the discipline and orderly arrangement of the jails, to which special Superintendents have been appointed. At Maulmain strict intermural labor has been established at Rangoon; only 200 prisoners now labor beyond the walls: at Akyab and Bassein the prisoners labor within the walls.

Health.

71. During the past year the health of the prisoners has, as a whole, been better than in 1865, the percentage of deaths having been reduced from 12·29 to 10·8. The latter percentage, however, is high, and this is due in great part to

one cause only—an unusual mortality from contagious fever in the Rangoon Central Jail, hitherto the healthiest jail in the province. The measures taken to eradicate that fever, its contagious nature having been early recognized, have been crowned with success, and at the termination of the year the whole body of Rangoon prisoners, more than a thousand strong, were in good health.

Maulmain Central Jail.

72. The very unhealthy condition of the prisoners at Maulmain, which was deplored in the Report of last year, has been improved, and the condition of the prisoners at that jail, their numbers being reduced to the healthful capacity of the jail, and their nourishment cared for by an improved scale of diet, was at the termination of the year all that could be desired. At Kyouk Phyoo the mortality during the past year has been excessive; of the total number, 35, who died, however, seven were old transported prisoners over 60 years of age; yet several deaths undoubtedly have occurred from preventable causes, and at one time the health of the prisoners was so bad that a limited number of short term prisoners were recommended for release, and their release sanctioned. The necessary measures for improving the health of the prisoners have been taken, and at the end of the year their health was good.

Mortality at Kyouk Phyoo.

Toungoo Jail.

73. At Toungoo the prisoners have suffered, probably from being placed in the new barracks too soon after they were completed, and possibly from the faulty construction of the barracks: the prisoners have been removed from the new barracks for a time, and the ventilation of the barracks is now under improvement, and other desirable changes in their construction, especially in raising the place on which the prisoners sleep, are being carried out.

Cost of maintenance.

74. The cost of the maintenance of the jails has been increased by the sum of Rupees 17,913-1-5. This increase is due to the creation of the new salaries particularized above to the amount of Rupees 23,830, to which must be added a sum of Rupees 4,590, an entirely new charge for the supply of extra meat and oil to the prisoners in the Rangoon Jail. There have, therefore, been new charges to the total value of Rupees 28,420.

Economy in expenditure.

75. That the total increase has been no more than Rupees 17,913 is due to several causes—to an increased economy of expenditure for all items, but especially for contingencies and to the abolishment of contingent guards, their place having been taken up by a lesser number of warders. The decrease in the number of prisoners who have had to be supported has had nothing to do with the decrease of expenditure, because the decrease in numbers is almost entirely due to the decrease in the number of inmates at Maulmain, and the cost of the diet for the lesser number of this year there has been equal to the cost of the diet of the greater number of last year, the former having been properly fed and clothed, while the latter were, it is believed, not properly fed and clothed.

Revenue realized.

76. The total sum of Rupees 40,684 has been realized and paid to the credit of the Imperial revenue by the jails during the year; of this sum, Rupees 19,000 was

paid by the Rangoon Municipal Fund, to the credit of Law and Justice, as the value of prison labor and stone broken in the jail, supplied to the town authorities; the remainder, Rupees 31,684, was paid into the Treasury in cash.

77. The total expenditure, after deducting the revenue realized, was Rupees 1,97,790-15-8, and the net cost of each prisoner Rupees 54-14-7.

Net cost.

78. In jail gardens there has been some improvement during the year at Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo. Sandoway, Bassein, and Toungoo. All the vegetable diet of the jail was supplied from the jail garden. At Rangoon more than one-half the vegetable consumed by the prisoners were supplied, and from the garden at Maulmain about one-half.

Jail Gardens.

79. The prisoners throughout the province have been clothed in prison uniform manufactured at the Maulmain Jail.

Clothing.

80. The escapes have been fewer by 17 than last year. Thirty-six escaped convicts remained uncaptured: this is far too great a number.

Escapes.

81. During the past year a Jail Manual for British Burmah has been compiled and published by the Inspector General of Prisons. Copies of the Manual have been furnished to all the Officers of Jails and to the Judicial Officers of the province, and the rules under which the jails are to be managed are now in the hands of all Officers interested in their improved management.

Jail Manual.

82. The following Statement shows the statistics of the several jails for twelve months, so that they may bear proper comparison with the same form for the year 1865-66. In the Table for 1866-67 twelve months will also be calculated, the charges for the month of April 1867 having been admitted:—

Statement showing Jail Statistics.

83. The sum actually drawn out of the Treasuries in the 11 months of the past shortened financial year was about one-twelfth less than the stated total expenditure.

The amount drawn from the Treasury.

84. The manner in which Assistant Surgeon Kelly has managed the Rangoon Jail, and Assistant Surgeon Donnelly that at Maulmain, is highly creditable to those Officers, and their exertions have been rewarded by a greatly improved state of health in the prisoners under their charge. The Inspector General also reports well on the management of the Bassein Jail under Dr. Nisbet. The Chief Commissioner desires to record his appreciation of the manner in which the administration of his department has been carried on by Dr. C. Planck.

Services of the Inspector General and Superintendents of Jails.

Section VI.—Revenue.

85. The principal heads of Imperial revenue are exhibited in the following Table. The figures for 1865-66 are entered for the sake of comparison, and are taken from the regular Revenue Report for that year. The figures for 1866-67 are only for eleven months, and they represent the amount demand of revenue for that period:—

Revenue demand.

Imperial Revenue demand, British Burmah.

	ITEMS.	Demand for 1865-66.	Estimated demand for 1866-67.
		Rupees.	*Rupees.*
1.	Land, including forest produce ...	29,73,177	30,66,440
2.	Fisheries	5,23,624	5,26,268
3.	Salt	51,066	53,081
4.	Capitation tax and land assessment in lieu ..	21,01,216	21,19,753
5.	Excise, including net profit on sale of Opium	8,39,069	8,71,399
6.	Customs, including fines and confiscations...	19,10,725	12,01,708
7.	Marines	37,125	54,165
8.	Forest Revenue	9,03,131	5,51,860
9.	Stamps	3,68,577	3,81,586
10.	Postage Stamps	53,707	66,007
11.	Income tax	13,211	.....
12.	All other items	2,39,299	2,44,396
	Total ...	1,00,14,530	92,08,252

Decrease in revenue.

86. The figures in the above Statement show a diminution of Imperial revenue for eleven months, as against twelve of the previous year, of Rupees 8,06,278. Apart from the circumstance of the financial year having been shortened, the falling off in some items is attributable chiefly to the unsettled state of trade, and the receipt of customs dues for the month of April—one in which the rice trade is most brisk—being excluded, accounts in some measure for the deficiency: the total decrease in customs duty amounts to Rupees 7,06,017. The decrease in forest timber revenue is considerable; it amounts to Rupees 3,51,274, and arises from the disturbed state of the country beyond our frontier and the depressed state of the timber trade.

There is no other item the diminution of which calls for special remarks.

Increase in revenue.

87. In the other chief items of revenue, land and capitation tax, the increase has been satisfactory—Rupees 92,963 in the former and Rupees 48,537 in the latter. The increase in excise, Rupees 32,330, and in stamps, Rupees 13,009, is also considerable.

Increase in land revenue, Pegu.

88. In the most important item of revenue in this province, *viz.*, that derived from land, the greatest increase was in the Pegu Division, and amounted to Rupees 1,10,759, or 6·5 per cent., on the previous year's revenue. The land revenue has increased most in the Rangoon District, solely from the extended area of land brought under cultivation, and not from increased rates. Cultivation in this district is carried on under very favorable circumstances, as the chief port for exportation of rice is situated on a navigable river which intersects the district. The facilities for exporting the rice produced are far greater than in other districts, and the diminution in the selling price is also less felt, as the distance the rice has to be conveyed is comparatively short. In the Toungoo District the hill cultivation was devastated by rats. Irruptions of these destructive animals occur periodically, and on this occasion was attributed by the Burmese to the seeding of the bamboo trees.

Land revenue, Tenasserim.

89. In the Tenasserim Division there was an increase of Rupees 9,549 in land revenue. The reduction of rates in previous years and the high prices obtained in recent years appear to have stimulated the cultivation of rice in this division.

Land revenue, Arakan.

90. In Arakan there was a decrease of Rupees 26,436; this arose from the reduction of rates of assessment, the necessity for which was explained in last year's Report. The result has been highly satisfactory, as there has been an increase in the area cultivated of over 8,000 acres.

Fisheries.

91. The total increase of tax on fisheries amounted to Rupees 2,641. There was a decrease in Pegu owing to several streams having been kept open to enable the Forest Department to float timber through, and from other causes. The chief increase, Rupees 10,019, was in Tenasserim. In Arakan there was a slight diminution of Rupees 978.

Capitation tax.

92. Capitation tax shows an increase of Rupees 47,832. In Pegu the increase was Rupees 62,355, and in Tenasserim Rupees 5,033, but the returns from Arakan

show a decrease of Rupees 19,556. The increase in the two former divisions is attributable to immigration and increase of population from natural causes, while the diminution in the latter division arose from some changes in rates of assessment and emigration to other parts of the country.

Excise.

93. Under the head of excise is included the whole of the Abkaree revenue and proceeds from sale of opium. There was a total increase of Rupees 51,714 in Pegu and Tenasserim; but in Arakan there was a falling off. In that division the selling price of Government opiums has been raised, which has decreased the sale of this drug, and which probably may have been smuggled in from other parts of the province.

Waste land sold and granted.

94. Waste land to the extent of 4,586 acres was sold in the Tenasserim Division, the value of which was Rupees 7,253, of which only Rupees 219 were realized during the year of report. No waste land was sold in either of the other divisions. Grants of waste lands were made in the Pegu Division to the extent of 55,413 acres under the Rules dated 30th March 1865. The main stipulation in those Rules is, that the grantees are possessed of Rupees 15 for each acre granted. A sufficient quantity of land has now been granted to enable the Government to observe the use that is made of the privileges allowed under these Rules, and further grants have been suspended for the present, as it is doubtful whether the grant-holders in many cases do not seek rather to raise a revenue by taxing the neighboring villages for pasturing and watering their cattle and cutting firewood than clearing or improving the land by cultivation.

The actual collections of Imperial revenue during the eleven months under review amounted to Rupees 89,25,287.

Local Funds.

Local Funds.

95. The following is a Statement of the receipts on account of local funds. The figures for 1865-66 are the corrected receipts for the year; those for 1866-67 are the demand for eleven months only:—

ITEMS.	1865-66.	1866-67.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
Port Dues	2,07,940	1,33,701
Municipal	2,32,954	2,32,806
Bazars	89,758	90,597
District Ferries	11,117	12,805
Rent on town lots in Pegu and Tenasserim	58,038	59,350
Rent and sale of town lots in Arakan	.....	176
Sale of town lots in Pegu and Tenasserim	1,64,945	1,64,295
Five per cent. cess tax	1,09,719	1,51,974
District cattle market and pounds (Tenasserim and Arakan)	7,670	7,875
Town and road funds (Tenasserim)	1,443	1,210
Miscellaneous (Pegu and Arakan)	13,987	18,009
Total ...	8,97,581	8,72,798

The demand shows Rupees 8,72,798 for eleven months as compared with 8,97,581 for the twelve months of the previous year. There is a falling off in the collection of Port dues owing to the slackness of trade and the collections being for a shorter period. There are no other items of decrease which call for special remark. The increase of the 5 per cent. cess, levied on certain items of Imperial revenue for local purposes, is satisfactory, and will prove of much service. Act No. XIII. of 1867 for levying light dues for the support of Coast and Port lights only came into operation just before the year closed.

Acknowledgment of services.

96. The several District Officers though whose exertions the revenue has been so speedily collected deserve the Chief Commissioner's best thanks. The following Officers also merit the Chief Commissioner's cordial acknowledgments :—

Collector of Customs.

R. S. Edwards, Esq. | W. Twemlow, Esq. | C. J. Brown, Esq.

Section VII.—Trade.

Action of trade.

97. In last year's Report the facilities for communication by sea with other countries and the means of communication with the interior of the province were treated under this Section. It is now proposed to give a summary of the trade of the province for the year under review, embracing a period of eleven months.

The year was by no means a favorable one consequent on the disturbed state of Upper Burmah since the rebellion in August 1866 and the depressed state of the rice and timber trade.

Statistics of trade.

98. The following Table shows the value of the exports and imports of British Burmah by sea for the year 1866-67 compared with 1865-66 :—

Exports of British Burmah.

		Home ports.	Foreign ports.	British Burmah ports.	Grand total.
		Value, Rupees.	*Value, Rupees.*	*Value, Rupees.*	*Value, Rupees.*
Merchandize ...	1865-66	92,88,636	2,81,67,058	34,58,235	4,09,13,929
	1866-67	69,44,492	1,23,28,111	38,68,014	2,31,40,617
Increase		.....	.....	4,09,779	.....
Decrease		23,44,144	1,58,38,947	.....	1,77,73,312
Treasure ...	1865-66	25,12,564	60,404	38,52,971	64,25,939
	1866-67	69,07,024	3,81,909	17,41,641	90,30,574
Increase		43,94,460	3,21,505	.....	26,04,635
Decrease		.....	.....	21,11,330	.....

Imports of British Burmah.

		Home ports.	Foreign ports.	British Burmah ports.	Grand total.
		Value, Rupees.	*Value, Rupees.*	*Value, Rupees.*	*Value, Rupees.*
Merchandize ...	1865-66	1,52,92,230	74,89,877	36,67,340	2,64,49,447
	1866-67	1,42,72,821	72,07,374	40,72,653	2,55,52,848
Increase		.....	.....	4,05,313	.....
Decrease		10,19,409	2,82,503	.....	8,96,599
Treasure ...	1865-66	1,36,32,967	13,68,880	30,63,102	1,80,64,049
	1866-67	65,96,902	6,03,465	11,79,951	83,80,318
Increase		.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease		70,36,065	7,65,415	18,83,151	96,84,631

Principal exports by sea.

99. The principal exports by sea include the following articles, the values of which are given in pounds sterling:—

Articles.	1865-66.	1866-67.
	£	£
Rice	2,457,433	1,261,996
Timber	892,272	426,127
Cotton, raw	172,112	92,767
Petroleum	16,507	6,239
Cutch	43,263	36,952

There has been a considerable decrease in the export of all the above articles owing to a general depression in the Home and Foreign markets. Though rice and paddy were exported in large quantities to the famine districts, yet the want which existed in China in the previous year had ceased, and the Siamese ports, which were previously closed, were thrown open in the year under review for the exportation of that staple article. In the timber trade, also, there has been a considerable decrease, as there was little demand for it, the markets at home and abroad having been overstocked.

Decrease in the importation of European fabrics.

100. The importation of the textile fabrics of Europe shows a considerable decrease, with exception of cotton twist and yarn and raw silk, attributable to the disturbed state of Upper Burmah. These fabrics, or a greater portion of them, are re-exported to Burmah Proper

for consumption, and owing to the rebellion, which prevented the steamers plying up and down during several months of the year, the local market has been partially paralyzed; and as long as the state of anarchy exists in the King's territory, the trade must remain in an unsatisfactory state. The following were the values of the principal imports of cotton and silk piece-goods during the year under review in pounds sterling:—

Articles.	1865-66.	1866-67.
	£	£
Piece-goods, cotton	588,050	467,617
Ditto, silk	283,900	193,670
Ditto, woollen	142,261	116,411
Cotton twist and yarn	231,484	288,441
Raw silk	62,549	67,508

Statistics of trade by the Rivers Irrawaddy and Sittang.

101. The trade with Burmah Proper by the Rivers Irrawaddy and Sittang, which passes through the Frontier Custom-houses of Thayetmyo and Toungoo, was as follows:—

		Export.	Import.	Total.
		Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Thayetmyo ...	1865-66	75,60,434	61,94,121	1,37,54,555
	1866-67	64,73,319	47,01,379	1,11,74,698
Increase		...	...	...
Decrease		10,87,115	14,92,742	25,79,857
Toungoo ...	1865-66	7,83,556	10,60,942	18,44,498
	1866-67	7,83,372	9,32,132	17,15,504
Increase		...	...	...
Decrease		184	1,28,810	1,28,994

From the above it will be seen that there has been a considerable falling off in the trade through Thayetmyo: even if allowance be made for the month of April, the total decrease in the value of import and export trade through Thayetmyo would be about £92,000. The rebellion was the chief cause of this falling off, and the depression in trade has continued ever since. Among the articles exported, British piece-goods and yarn reached the value of £232,865; raw silk, £44,340. In the articles of import the principal increase has been in lead, precious stones, jade stones, earthen and metalware, yellow orpiment, dry tea, and other articles.

Reduction of rates of Customs duties on the Burmese side.

102. It is gratifying to be able to record that the rates of Customs duties on the Burmese side, under a Royal Proclamation issued by His Majesty the King of Burmah under date the 16th April 1867, have been reduced on imports from 10 to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and on exports from 6 to 5 per cent. for 10 years, from the first day of the Burmese year 1229, answering to the 15th April 1867.

It is to be hoped that the trade between British Burmah and Burmah Proper will increase, since the King has reduced and laid down a fixed rate of Customs duty; the merchants of both countries will now be able to carry on trade with more confidence.

Section VIII.—Education.

Classification of schools.

103. The various schools in the province have been classified as follows:—

Government schools.
Middle class school.
Anglo-vernacular and Normal school.
Female school.
Village school.

Government schools.

104. There are now four Government schools in the province, *viz.*, at Maulmain, Akyab, Ramree, and Prome.

The number of pupils in the four schools at the end of the year was 440; they were favorably reported upon by the Officers who were present at the examinations.

The net charge to Government for the above schools amounted to Rupees 14,768, and the amount of fees realized was Rupees 3,168.

Middle class schools.

105. There are two middle class schools, one at Rangoon, known as the Diocesan School, and the other, the Town School at Maulmain.

The number of pupils in the former is as yet small, there being only 42 at the end of the year; but the attendance is now steadily increasing.

The school received a grant-in-aid of Rupees 2,000 for the past year.

The Town School at Maulmain is under the management of a Mr. Gilbert, and is well spoken of.

The number of pupils at the end of the year was 120. Government give a grant-in-aid to this school of Rupees 1,500.

Anglo-Vernacular and Normal Schools.

106. There are twenty Anglo-Vernacular and Normal Schools at Rangoon, Maulmain, Bassein, Myanoung, Henzadah, and Toungoo. The number of pupils attending these schools at the end of the year was 1,988, exclusive of one school, from which no returns were received.

By far the most flourishing are the S. P. G. Schools at Rangoon and Maulmain under the able superintendence of the Rev. J. E. Marks and the Rev. J. Evans.

A good sound English education is given in these schools, which are better attended than any in the province, there being 240 pupils in the former and 315 pupils in the latter at the end of the year.

Some of these schools receive no aid from Government; but the total amount of grants-in-aid to this class of schools and the female schools was for the past year Rupees 22,066.

Female schools.

107. There were twelve female schools in existence during the past year, the number of pupils at the end of the year being 501.

In these are included only those which are purely Girls' Schools. In some of the schools, as in the Town School at Maulmain and Diocesan School at Rangoon, both boys and girls are taught; but these latter are not shown under this head.

Village schools.

108. Under the head of village schools the returns show 233 schools and 3,989 pupils.

The greater number of these are under the superintendence of the American Baptist Missionaries, and principally established for the instruction of Karens. Government aided with grants 126 of these schools, the amount thus given being Rupees 7,143.

Native teachers in village schools.

109. Besides the schools above mentioned, and in addition to the education given in Kyoungs, or Budhist Monasteries, there are in all large towns and in most large villages several small schools under old men, who teach boys and girls a little reading and writing. These all do good in their way and help to advance the cause of education, which is undoubtedly making steady and satisfactory progress throughout the province.

A Director of Public Instruction appointed.

110. During the year a Director of Public Instruction was appointed: this appointment was made chiefly with the view of attempting to introduce a system of elementary education into the Budhist Monasteries by distributing amongst them books of Arithmetic, Land Surveying, and Geography translated into Burmese. Operations were not commenced until September; the system has not therefore had a sufficient trial to warrant the pronunciation of an opinion as to its success or otherwise.

The late Director of Public Instruction, however, wrote most promisingly of the beginning made. Books, he states, were received more readily than was at first anticipated. The plan has as yet been tried only at Rangoon and Maulmain. The scheme was originated by the late Chief Commissioner, Sir Arthur Phayre. Toleration on the part of the monks and a desire for instruction amongst the youth who attend the monasteries may in due time evoke a spirit of enquiry and bring forth good results.

The first Director of Public Instruction, Mr. G. Hough, was an Officer eminently fitted to conciliate and encourage both teachers and pupils. His high sense of the importance of the work before him impelled him to continue the discharge of his duties at a time when he should have sought change of climate and respite from his labors. By his death the Burmese youth have lost a true friend, and the service a valuable Officer.

Section IX.—Public Works.

Progress.

111. The progress under all heads but Military works has been satisfactory, although the large reduction that has taken place in the stock balances during the past year would have warranted an additional outlay of nearly a lakh of rupees.

Causes of short outlay.

112. The official year of 11 months closed on the 31st March 1867, and the deduction of 10 per cent. made by Government on the budget on account of probable expenditure for the month of April was much too great an allowance for this province, in which, perhaps, two or three times the work of any other month of the year is done during the month in question. The large shortcoming in Military works is entirely due to the question of fortified works for the harbor and cantonment of Rangoon being still in abeyance, and to unavoidable delay in the determination of plans for hospitals at Thayetmyo and Toungoo.

Budget grant.

113. As originally sanctioned, the grants were as follows:—

Imperial	Rs.	25,75,000
Local	„	6,15,680
Total, Rs.		31,90,680

But the expenditure for the 11 months was limited to—

Imperial	Rs.	23,17,500
Local	„	5,54,921
Total, Rs.		28,72,421

A limitation similar to that ordered on imperial account has been entered above for local expenditure (although not expressly ordered in Public Works Department Circular, No. 49, dated 8th June 1866), in order that a comparison should be made with actual expenditure during the period under review. Appropriations were duly made for excess expenditure on local account by a direct increase to the budget grants.

Outlay.

114. The outlay as compared with the above limitations was approximately—

Imperial	Rs.	21,20,500
Local	„	6,70,000
Total, Rs.		27,90,500

of which the imperial outlay at Port Blair amounted to Rupees 2,89,839.

Incidence of outlay.

115. The charges were distributed as follows:—

IMPERIAL OUTLAY.

		British Burmah.		*Port Blair.*	
Military Works	Rs.	3,29,234		45,628	
Do. Repairs	„	76,191	4,05,425	270	45,898
Civil Works	„	4,15,720		1,94,429	
Do. Repairs	„	38,302	4,54,022	1,032	1,95,461
Agricultural Works	„	2,11,716			
Do. Repairs	„	5,364	2,17,080		
Communications	„	2,36,338			
Do. Repairs ...	„	73,812	3,10,150		
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	„	1,42,015			
Do. Repairs ...	„	9,410	1,50,425		
Total for Works and Repairs ...	Rs.		15,37,102		2,41,359
Establishment	„		2,75,732		45,098
Tools and Plant	„		17,827		3,382
Grand total, Rs.			18,30,661		2,89,839

LOCAL OUTLAY.

Military Works	Rs.	355	
Do. Repairs	„	...	355
Communications	„	34,500	
Do. Repairs ...	„	800	35,300
Miscellaneous Public Improvements. ...	„	5,10,082	
Do. Repairs... ...	„	67,735	5,77,817
Total for Works and Repairs	Rs.		6,13,472
Establishments	„		56,528
Tools and Plant	„		.....
Grand total, Rs.			6,70,000

The charges shown above are exclusive of Rupees 1,821 paid in and expended as contributions from the public on account of Civil works.

Stock account.

116. The balance of stock, which stood at Rupees 5,08,740 on the 1st May 1866, has been reduced to Rupees 3,83,500 on the 31st March 1867, showing the very satisfactory reduction of Rupees 1,25,240 on the operations of the eleven months of the official year.

Conclusions on outlay.

117. As previously stated, the outlay on Military works alone of the Imperial budget is unsatisfactory, but unavoidably so. The outlay on local works as compared with the expenditure for the previous year is sufficient

evidence of the increased energy with which material improvements have been pushed on during the year under review.

Military.

118. Piled groins are in course of construction to protect the site of Monkey Point Battery from erosion. The north-east boundary road of cantonments has been entirely completed, with the exception of metalling; other roads have been metalled, gradients improved, and culverts and drains constructed at a cost of about Rupees 20,000. Tanks and burial-grounds have also been improved. A cricket-ground properly turfed and railed in has been made for the European Infantry, costing nearly Rupees 2,000. A large number of trees have been planted along the sides of various roads; the brick drains for the British Infantry lines are about half completed; the workshops put in hand, and advanced to the upper course of plinths. A new rifle range has been constructed at a cost of Rupees 9,000, and private bath-rooms attached to all the lavatories; cupboards also have been supplied to all the barracks and hospitals: the expenditure on these last two items has been nearly Rupees 9,000. A new Fives Court for the Artillery is half finished, and a good quantity of building stone collected for the new Ordnance powder magazine; about Rupees 8,000 have been spent in alterations and improvements to existing buildings in the Arsenal and Artillery lines.

At Rangoon.

119. Servants' quarters were constructed for the Native Infantry hospital.

At Maulmain.

120. A fifth barrack has been completed and occupied by the wing of British Infantry, three others in progress, about three-fourths finished; a smaller barrack for the Band is also in hand, and the out-offices for all have been completed. The expenditure on the above for the past year has been Rupees 1,12,445. Permanent quarter-guards and cells have been commenced for a full regiment of British Infantry and a Horse Battery of Artillery; sites for permanent hospitals have also been prepared and materials collected: but beyond this little progress has been made. A double Ball Court for the Infantry and a single Court for the Artillery have been completed and handed over. The permanent gun-shed and store-room and horse stables for the Artillery are more than one-third completed. A new hospital for the regiment of Native Infantry is in course of construction; the relaying of the floors of their barracks and present hospitals has been completed. Among miscellaneous improvements, to the extent of Rupees 8,212, may be mentioned the completion of the boundary road, the construction of a new road in cantonments, and the conversion of a large swamp near the British Infantry barracks into a sheet of ornamental water.

At Thayetmyo.

121. Private bath-rooms have been added to all the lavatories, a cricket-ground made turfed and railed in, besides other minor works of no importance.

At Toungoo.

122. One-half of the stone barrack for British Infantry is nearly completed, and will be ready for occupation before the rains set in; the site for the other half is now being levelled and the foundations laid out. The money

At Port Blair.*

outlay during the past year has been Rupees 36,179, and the total cost up to date Rupees 85,928. Quarters for an Apothecary on Ross Island have been commenced. The new powder magazine, solitary cells, and bowling alley have been completed, as well as two masonry cook-rooms for Native Sappers.

Civil Buildings.

Customs.

123. With the exception of a little plastering and the iron gates, the Custom-house and Bonded Warehouse at Rangoon are completed; the total cost up to date has been Rupees 2,24,000. The new Custom-house at Akyab is more than half finished at an expenditure of about Rupees 21,000; want of labor has caused delay, but it is likely to be finished early next working season. Revised estimates have had to be submitted for both these works.

Telegraph.

124. The new Junction Office at Padoung near Prome is very nearly completed and will shortly be occupied; the Office at Toungoo on the Arakan side of the Yoma range of mountains has been renewed at a cost of Rupees 4,587; the new buildings at Rue and Pabroo are in course of construction by contract under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Ramree, but no report of progress has been received. Some materials were collected for a new Office at Maulmain.

General.

125. The work of reconstruction of the fallen portions of the Public Offices at Rangoon has been carried out most efficiently, and the building, which now looks very well, is generally fast advancing towards completion. The expenditure during the past year has been about Rupees 1,20,750, and the cost up to date Rupees 3,81,960: a revised estimate has been submitted. Some stones and bricks have been collected for the Public Offices proposed for Akyab. A small pucca Treasury building has been constructed at Myanoung. The new Charitable Dispensaries, with Lock Hospitals attached, at Thayetmyo and Prome have been finished at a total cost of Rupees 20,543. New dispensaries have also been completed at Myanoung, Henzadah, Mergui, and Tavoy, the expenditure on which has amounted to Rupees 23,845. A mess-house for Officers at Port Blair has been constructed on Ross Island at an outlay of Rupees 10,027. The Saw Mill Machinery is now in full working order.

Ecclesiastical.

126. Small cemeteries have been enclosed with brick walls at Myanoung and Henzadah, and the foundations of the Port Blair Church completed. The roof of St. Mark's Church at Akyab has been shingled.

Educational.

127. A school-house for 100 scholars, with separate quarters for a master, has been completed at Prome at an outlay of Rupees 10,149. A school shed for 100 Native children has also been constructed at the station of Haddo, Port Blair, costing the small sum of Rupees 1,856.

Police.

128. At Port Blair Police Barracks have been constructed for 48 men of Viper Island, and for 28 men at each of the stations of Aberdeen, Mount Harriett, and Haddo, or for a total of 132 policemen, at a cost of Rupees 33,662.

Corrugated iron cook-houses have been erected at Viper Island and Mount Harriett.

Court-houses.

129. A Circuit-house with out-offices has been constructed on Ross Island, Port Blair, at an outlay of Rupees 10,301. Improvements have been made to the Circuit-house and Court-house at Myanoung, and also to the Court-houses at Bassein. On the new block of buildings at Toungoo little or no progress has been made.

Jails.

130. At Akyab little or no progress even in minor works. At Rangoon the sanctioned accommodation has been completed, and only some minor works of palisading, &c., remain to be carried out: the expenditure for the past year has amounted to Rupees 25,464, and outlay to date Rupees 1,31,503. The Jails at Bassein, Thayetmyo, and Toungoo are nearly completed, with an expenditure for the year respectively of about Rupees 36,000, Rupees 38,000, and Rupees 30,000, the total outlay to date being Rupees 1,46,000, Rupees 1,41,500, and Rupees 1,10,000. Materials only have been collected for the new Lock-ups proposed for Myanoung and Henzadah, as it has been determined to submit revised designs and estimates owing to increased accommodation and a different style of construction being required.

Penal Settlements.

131. Quarters for the Deputy Superintendent of the settlement have been completed at an outlay of Rupees 10,305, also an angle iron-framed barrack for the Marine service with out-offices, costing Rupees 13,615. Additional barracks for 800 men have been completed and handed over during the past year, and hospital accommodation for 352 patients has been constructed at various stations; 18 or 19 cook-houses, mostly of corrugated iron, have been provided for the use of the convicts. The masonry Jail on Viper Island has progressed very slowly owing to the absence of skilled laborers. The progress generally on works at Port Blair has been retarded by the great irregularity in communication, want of skilled labor, cargo boats, and elephants for dragging timber, as well as by the non-arrival of angle iron frames from Calcutta and corrugated iron sheds from England.

Agricultural.

Embankments and sluices.

132. The progress made on the Irrawaddy embankments has been fair, although much below the anticipations of the Executive Engineer in charge of the works. The high level road to Akouktoung, head of the delta, or project No. 1, has been satisfactorily constructed, but not bridged, at a cost of Rupees 12,381: the inner loop line of embankment, north of the Pattashin River, or project No. 3, requires about two months' more work to thoroughly complete; a sum of nearly Rupees 31,000 has been expended on it during the past year. A length of about 13 miles of the main embankment between Kanoung and Henzadah, or project No. 6, has been completed at a cost of Rupees 1,35,000; the work has been well done, and the applications for protected land have been very numerous. A first class inspection bungalow at Henzadah and two second class ones at Kanoung and Shoaygheen are nearly completed. Fifteen or sixteen pucca sluices and culverts have been either entirely constructed or completed during the year. The Aneukpett embankment at Henzadah has

been raised and strengthened at a cost of Rupees 6,830; the cost of further strengthening the Pattashin embankment has been provided for in the budget for 1867-68.

Communications.

Roads and bridges.

133. A sum of Rupees 73,000 has been spent on the construction of the Yeh road and Rupees 9,500 for its maintenance: the earth-work and metalling are now nearly completed, as well as the smaller bridges and culverts; materials are being collected for the abutments and piers of the larger bridges, the iron work of which is shortly expected from England. The extension from Quanlah in the direction of Yeh has been surveyed and levelled for a distance of 20 miles, also six miles from Nyoung-bin-zeik to the Gyne River. The road to Nyoung-bin-zeik near Maulmain has been remetalled, and 8 or 10 culverts constructed on Imperial thoroughfares at Maulmain and Tavoy. A sum of Rupees 8,645 has been spent on the Imperial roads running through Rangoon for remetalling and remodelling of embankments; the work is still in progress.

The Maubee section of the Rangoon and Prome road is still incomplete owing to the absence of two or three small culverts and a trifling quantity of metalling; the extension from Maubee onwards to Thongzay, a length of over 40 miles, is now being surveyed and levelled. On the Pegu line the earth-work of 5½ miles has been finished. About Rupees 9,000 were expended in maintaining the Maubee and Thamain sections of the Prome road, and Rupees 3,000 in keeping open the channel of the Pynekyun creek. A small steamer of 50 tons went through this creek and ascended the Sittang as far as Toungoo in July last. The creek is susceptible of much improvement; it should be considerably widened and deepened, and its outlet to the Sittang River constructed some 15 or 20 miles higher up than at present, so as to avoid the bad effects of the bore.

The metalling of the Poungday section of the Rangoon and Prome road has been completed, also the earth-work of the five miles' deviation between Prome and Shoaydoung. The bridging and metalling will be completed this year. About seven miles of gravel laid down in the Meaday section will be consolidated during south-west monsoon. The earth-work and culverts of the extension of the Nataleen road have been completed; the metalling will be done this year. The bridging on both the Poungday and Meaday sections is still incomplete owing to difficulty in procuring proper materials and skilled labor; a sum of Rupees 18,800 has been spent on these bridges during the year. The Zeegoung section from Poungday, 22½ miles towards Rangoon, has been lined out and the jungle cleared away at a cost of Rupees 9,000; the earth-work is now in progress in anticipation of the sanction of Government. The Executive Engineer expects to be able to prepare during the present dry season complete plans and sections for a further extension of the line as far as Thongzay, a distance of about 50 miles; should he be able to do so, the entire line of the Rangoon and Prome road will have been surveyed and levelled. The inspection bungalow at Prome has had the roof shingled, and a small bungalow has been built for the accommodation of Overseers coming in from the district. An inspection bungalow at Poungday is half completed.

At Toungoo the earth-work and culverts of the Tantabong road have been finished and nearly half the metalling laid down; the progress has been very indifferent.

A surveying expedition under Captain J. M. Williams and Captain Luard, R. E., has been employed since the early part of February 1867 in examining the country within British territories near our north-east frontier, with a view to testing its resources, &c., in connection with the possibility of opening up a line of communication with Western China, a scheme which has been much canvassed.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Harbor improvements.

134. The new iron wharf at Rangoon has been completed, but not in a satisfactory manner; some of the piles will have to be drawn and re-screwed: the first pile of the Maulmain wharf has been put in. The work ought to be finished during this year, provided no unforeseen difficulties arise.

The iron work of the Bassein jetty and the Dalla dockyard coaling jetty is on its way out from England. The new head to the Government pier at Akyab, commenced the previous year, has been completed.

Light-houses.

135. The buildings for light-keepers on Diamond Island were entirely finished, a fresh water tank formed, and jungle cleared away. The Cocos Light-house on Table Island was completed and the light exhibited on the 15th February 1867.

All the new Light-houses are in perfect order and working satisfactorily.

Attempts were made to screw down an iron pile near the Oyster Reef off Akyab, but they ended in failure and disaster.

Local Funds. Communications.

Roads and bridges.

136. A sum of Rupees 11,200 has been expended at Rangoon in opening out suburban roads, and nearly a similar amount at Akyab for the same purpose. All existing local communications have been repaired and maintained in proper order. The large timber bridge at Tavoy has been completed at a total outlay of Rupees 9,323, and another large bridge, costing Rupees 7,088, has been constructed over a creek near Mergui.

According as the proceeds of the 1 per cent. cess for Public Works accumulate, so will projects of communication be pushed on.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Municipal works.

137. In Arakan, as usual, very little has been done. At Bassein more than Rupees 10,000 has been expended on original works, such as roads, drains, streets, &c., and Rupees 7,900 for maintenance and repairs. For similar works at Maulmain an outlay took place of over Rupees 16,000, besides Rupees 18,000 for ordinary and special repairs: this expenditure is quite inadequate for the wants of Maulmain, but the Municipal Fund is insolvent, and consequently nothing more can be done. At Tavoy and Mergui

some bridges and culverts have been constructed, and local streets, drains, &c., kept in order. The same may be said of Thayetmyo, Toungoo, Myanoung, Prome, and Henzadah. In Rangoon and its suburbs a much larger amount of work has been done than usual: more than four million cubic feet of earth have been carried and filled for raising town blocks and streets at a cost of Rupees 1,06,000, and a sum of over Rupees 1,80,000 has been expended in the formation and metalling of roads and streets, construction of side drains, planting and watering trees, &c.

Two boat wharves have been constructed at a cost of Rupees 12,600. The expenditure on repairs to Municipal works and buildings has exceeded Rupees 30,000, so that the whole expenditure during eleven months for Municipal improvements in Rangoon amounted to nearly Rupees 3,30,000, a very large sum for so young a town to be able to afford.

Eight new bazars have been either entirely constructed or completed at Yaygheen, Henzadah, Prome, &c., and in course of construction at other places, the total expenditure on which has been nearly Rupees 1,00,000.

The main pier at Akyab has been completed and heavy ships have unloaded at it: the iron work for a landing stage and gangway ordered from England for the Puzzoundoung Creek at Rangoon is daily expected.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Services of Officers.

138. The services of the undermentioned Officers are favorably mentioned:—

Captain J. M. Williams, Superintendent of Works.

Mr. H. Prince, C. E., Executive Engineer, Rangoon Division.

Captain E. J. L. Twynam, Executive Engineer, Thayetmyo Division.

Lieutenant W. G. Cumming, R. E., Executive Engineer, Port Blair Division.

Lieutenant W. P. Tomkins, R. E., Executive Engineer, Rangoon Division.

Mr. Gordon, C. E., Executive Engineer, Upper Provinces and A. Roads Division.

The operations for the past year were directed by Major W. S. Oliphant, R. E., Officiating Chief Engineer.

SECTION X.—POST OFFICE.

Lines of communication seaward.

139. The postal communication between British Burmah and India is kept up as follows:—

By steamers belonging to the "British India Steam Navigation Company" once a week from Calcutta to Akyab *viâ* Chittagong, and on the 1st and 16th of each month a steamer leaves Calcutta direct for Akyab, Rangoon, and Maulmain; and on the 7th of each month a steamer leaves Calcutta direct for Rangoon, Maulmain, and the Straits Settlements; on the 3rd of each month a steamer leaves Madras *viâ* Coconada and Northern Ports on the Madras Coast direct from Rangoon. All the above steamers return to port of departure by the same route as they follow on their outward voyage. The mail service has been performed with considerable punctuality, but it would be a great advantage

were the rate of speed increased from the present rate (about 7½) to 9 knots an hour. Besides the above, small steamers ply between Rangoon and Maulmain, and once a month to the southern ports of Mergui and Tavoy.

Means of communication within the Province.

140. The communication within the province is confined to the main rivers. Steamers ply between Rangoon and the frontier station of Thayetmyo on the Irrawaddy twice a month; the departure is so arranged as to enable the steamers to leave after the arrival of the Calcutta Mail Steamers about 7th and 24th of each month. Occasionally a private steamer plys between Rangoon and Bassein, but regular postal communication is kept up with this town by boats. The communication between Rangoon and Toungoo is also by boats up the Sittang River. Off the main lines of water-way postal communication can scarcely be said to be as yet established.

Communication with the capital of Burmah Proper.

141. Communication with Mandalay, the capital of Upper Burmah, is kept up by swift canoes propelled by men, and occasionally by the King's and British steamers. The King has his own private dâk boat.

Communication with the Andaman Islands.

142. The communication between British Burmah and the Andaman Islands is kept up direct from Rangoon; generally means of communication are available about twice a month, but owing to steamers breaking down, the communication has not been so regular as it should have been.

Postal statistics.

143. The following Statement shows a decrease in the number of covers received and despatched through the Post Offices of the province during the year under review; but this is attributable to the alteration of the close of the official year from May to April, in consequence of which the details for only eleven months are shown:—

Comparative Statement showing the number of covers received at, and despatched from, the different Post Offices in British Burmah during the official year of 1865-66 *and* 11 *months in* 1866-67.

DISTRICTS.	Received.				Despatched.			
	1865-66.		1866-67.		1865-66.		1866-67.	
	Number of letters of every description.	Number of parcels, books, and news-papers.	Number of letters of every description.	Number of parcels, books, and news-papers.	Number of letters of every description.	Number of parcels, books, and news-papers.	Number of letters of every description.	Number of parcels, books, and news-papers.
Pegu	223,548	79,686	226,587	75,042	248,339	33,804	247,767	41,320
Tenasserim	92,813	31,041	82,540	26,896	98,662	11,945	85,530	8,965
Arakan	46,864	20,690	42,569	19,810	80,572	21,371	73,608	16,539
Total ...	373,225	131,417	351,696	122,348	427,573	67,120	406,905	66,833

The column under the head of "despatched" exclude missent articles :

In	1865-66	...	...	...	243
„	1866-67	...	...	...	214

The total number of covers received is as follows :—

1865-66	...	...	...	504,642
1866-67	...	...	...	474,044
Decrease	...	...	...	30,598

Taking the receipts of 1865-66 as a fair average, it will be found that the proportion of letters received for one additional month (not included for this year) would amount to 42,053, which would have caused an increase instead of a decrease in the number of receipts. The same remark applies to letters despatched. The issue of letters for the year 1866-67 was as follows :—

Covers despatched, 1865-66	...	...	494,693
Do. do. 1866-67	...	...	473,738
Decrease	...	...	20,955

Section XI.—Electric Telegraph.

Electric Telegraph.

144. The Returns submitted under this head are on the whole very satisfactory; they show a slight increase, notwithstanding the Returns are only for 11 months. Were the receipts for the excluded month (April) added to the receipts of the previous eleven months, the result would be an increase of more than 18 per cent. upon the income of 1865-66, or 70,000 as against 58,600 of previous year.

Interruptions frequent.

145. The frequency and duration of the interruptions to communication upon the line of wires during the year under review have conduced largely to the withholding of business, which would otherwise have been offered. The interruptions (in almost every instance) are due to injury caused by jungle fires, storms, or wild beasts.

Comparative Table.

146. Owing to the introduction of the reorganized scheme the same data are not offered as formerly for a complete analysis of the message traffic. The accompanying Table shows that telegraphic communication in Burmah is increasing :—

Year.	Total length of wire, miles.	Receipts for all messages.	Messages.				Total Number.
			Receipts.		*Number.*		
			Private.	Service.	Private.	Service.	
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*			
1865	782¼	64,900	58,600	6,300	18,606	2,078	20,684
1866	782¼	67,864	60,869	6,995	15,321	2,977	*18,298

147. In consequence of the establishment of the Central Office at Calcutta sufficient data do not exist here for rendering a Statement of the accounts of the department, as has been hitherto done.

Account branch removed to Calcutta.

148. During the year the old and worthless cable connecting Maulmain and Martaban has been replaced by a new one, which has proved a success. The total length of wires throughout the division continues the same as last year, *viz.*, 782¼ miles.

Cable between Maulmain and Martaban renewed.

149. It is now an ordinary occurrence for messages to be received from London at Rangoon and Maulmain; the latter is the furthest point down the east coast of the Bay of Bengal, to which the electric wire has as yet been extended.

Direct communication with London.

Section XII.—Marine.

150. Act XIII. of 1867, "for the levy of enhanced Port dues in the Ports of Maulmain and Bassein, and to provide for the establishment and maintenance of Coast lights in the eastern part of the Bay," received the assent of the Governor General in Council of India on the 31st March 1867.

Act for the collection of Light dues passed.

151. The Marine in this province is divided into Imperial and Local; the Imperial consisting of—

Imperial and Local Marine.

1. Government Steamers.
2. The Dalla Dockyard.
3. Coast Lights.
4. Marine stores, boats, &c.

The Local Marine includes—

1. Port Lights.
2. Port Establishment, buoys, &c., &c.

152. There was only one Government Steamer employed, the *Proserpine*. She was stationed at Akyab from the commencement of the year up to 11th January 1867, when she went to Calcutta for repairs, and has since been condemned there. She was employed principally on duties connected with the construction of the Oyster Reef Lighthouse. Her total net cost to Government during the year, exclusive of any expenses that may have been incurred by direct indents on Calcutta from her Commander, amounted to Rupees 31,074-9-3, as shown in the following Table:—

Employment of *Proserpine* and cost.

Receipts.	Total.			Disbursements.	Total.		
	Rs. a.	*Rs.*	*a*	*p.*		*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Towing freight and passage ...		3,316	1	0	Coal	6,800	0	0
Pro forma freight and passage ...	174 0	...			Ship stores and contingencies	9,885	8	1
Treasure and opium	100 0	...			Pay of Establishment ...	12,880	15	8
Stores for Public Works Department	7 8	281	8	0	Provision and water ...	4,414	14	4
Stores for Public Works Department	7 8	31,074	9	3	Port stores supplied ...	690	12	2
Total ...		34,672	2	3	Total ...	34,672	2	3

Dockyard.

153. The Dalla Dockyard, situated on the right bank of the Rangoon River, opposite the town of Rangoon, was commenced by Government 12 years ago. On the sale of the Irrawaddy Flotilla the Dockyard was leased to Messrs. Todd, Findlay, and Co. for one year, from 1st August 1864, at a monthly rent of Rupees 2,000. Since the expiration of this lease they have been allowed to rent the Dockyard by the month at a rent of Rupees 2,500, the agreement being terminable by Government or themselves on one month's notice. The amount expended by Government on the construction and repairs of this Dockyard from its commencement has been Rupees 9,45,459, and a further cost of about Rupees 20,000 is about to be incurred for roofing buildings in the yard.

Coast Lights.

154. The Coast Lights consist of—

I.—The Alguada Reef Light-house.

II.—The Cocos Group Light-house.

Light-houses are about to be constructed on the Baraguay Hat and on the Oyster Reef, but are not yet commenced. The Alguada Reef light has been in perfect order throughout the year. This light serves as a coast light, and also as a beacon for the entrance to the Port of Bassein.

The Light-house on the Cocos Group was first exhibited on the 15th February 1867. These Light-houses were inspected during the year both by Captain Howe, the Officiating Master Attendant of Calcutta, and by Captain Lewis, the Master Attendant, Rangoon. Recommendations regarding the supervision to be exercised have been submitted to Government.

Straits and Little Basses Lights.

155. Besides the dues collected on account of Coast Lights, dues are also collected on account of the "Straits Lights" and the "Little Basses" Lights at Ceylon.

Light dues receipts.

156. The following Table will show the receipts on account of the various lights, exclusive of Port lights, which will be treated of under Local Marine in 1866-67 as compared with those in 1865-66, 1866-67, being of eleven months only :—

Districts.	Coast Light dues.		Straits Light dues.		Little Basses Light dues.	
	1865-66.	1866-67	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Akyab	...	...	1,048	112	2,434	1,700
Rangoon	...	...	3,615	389	2,839	10,199
Bassein	...	12	196	...	...	40
Maulmain	...	403	21	22	492	498

The decrease in the collection of Light dues is accounted for by the fact of there having been in 1865-66 a very large demand for rice in China and the Straits, which there has not been this year.

Communication with southern ports.

157. The conveyance of the mails between Rangoon and Maulmain with the southern ports of Tavoy and Mergui was carried on by Messrs. Todd, Findlay, & Co. of Rangoon, who despatched a steamer monthly, and received a subsidy of Rupees 1,000 per mensem.

Shipping fees.

158. The Shipping fees realized by Shipping Masters at Rangoon and Maulmain respectively were Rupees 1,183 and Rupees 667 against Rupees 1,733 and Rupees 1,461 in 1865-66.

Akyab coal boat.

159. The coal boat at Akyab has not been worked during the year, nor has the crew been entertained, a single boat-keeper only to look after her having been employed. The establishment employed during the year was as follows:—

	Rupees.
Marine Clerk	80 = 880
Stationery allowance	20 = 220
Sircar	15 = 170
Coal Boat-keeper	9—99 = 163

II.—Local Marine.

160. The Local Marine comprises the establishment paid from the various Port Funds, and entertained for the use of the various ports, including Port Lights.

Receipts and charges of Port Funds.

161. In the following Table will be found the amounts received and disbursed on account of each fund and its present state:—

Port Funds in British Burmah, 1866-67.

	Rangoon.	Akyab.	Maulmain.	Bassein.	Kyouk Phyoo.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Total receipts during 1866-67	88,732 13 3	20,562 7 8	29,587 10 4	7,314 10 1	75 6 0
Balance at credit on 1st May 1866	71,226 9 1	72,935 3 5	.....	.....	1,758 8 4
Balance at debit on 31st March 1867	.....	.....	1,15,633 14 9	84,561 12 3	.. ...
Total ...	1,59,959 6 4	93,497 11 1	1,45,221 9 1	91,876 6 4	1,833 14 4
Payments.					
Total disbursements during 1866-67	1,20,412 10 5	83,447 2 8	1,38,638 6 9	13,671 10 11	1,671 14 7
Balance at credit on 31st March 1867...	39,546 11 11	10,050 8 5	.....	.....	161 15 9
Balance at debit on 1st May 1866	.....	.....	6,583 2 4	78,204 11 5	.....
Total ...	1,59,959 6 4	93,497 11 1	1,45,221 9 1	91,876 6 4	1,833 14 4

Rangoon Port Fund.

162. The receipts on account of Rangoon Port Fund amounted to Rupees 88,783-13-7 against Rupees 1,21,313 last year. This decrease of Rupees 32,580 is attributable partly to the year having been of 11 months only, and partly to the falling off of the trade with the Straits and China, from whence last year there was a large demand for rice, which there has not been this. The disbursements show a decrease from Rupees 85,607 to Rupees 83,447.

Bassein Port Fund.

163. The receipts on account of the Bassein Port Fund amounted to Rupees 7,314-10-1 against Rupees 11,000 last year, showing a decrease of Rupees 2,685, which is due to the shortness of the year, to the cessation of exports to China, and the restricted business transactions of the merchants for the Home market. Last year a large amount of tonnage was engaged at low freights, and being engaged the vessels had to be loaded; this year, on the contrary, freight has been high, and the merchants, consequently, more cautious in making their arrangements, the exports being thereby restricted. The disbursements have decreased from Rupees 24,210 to Rupees 13,672. This fund is considerably in debt.

Maulmain Port Fund.

164. The receipts on account of the Maulmain Port Fund amounted to Rupees 29,587-10-4 during the year under review; last year they were Rupees 42,965, showing a decrease of Rupees 13,377. The expenditure has increased from Rupees 43,780 to Rupees 1,38,638. This unsatisfactory state of things is accounted for on the one hand by the shortness of the year and the slackness of trade; on the other, by the large expenses incurred in getting a supply of chains and anchors from England, and by a large sum having been expended in the repair of the buoy vessel. In addition there is a new charge against the fund on account of the Double Island Light-house, amounting to Rupees 90,338.

Akyab Port Fund.

165. The receipts and disbursements on account of the Akyab Port Fund were Rupees 20,562-7-8 and Rupees 83,447 in 1866-67 against Rupees 32,536 and Rupees 55,044 in 1865-66; that is, there was a decrease in the receipts of Rupees 11,973, and an increase in the disbursements of Rupees 28,403. The decrease in receipts is mainly attributable to the slackness of trade, comparatively few vessels having visited the port. The increase is attributable to a large outlay on account of buoys and chains brought out from England, the cost of which was Rupees 25,595: Rupees 5,820 also were disbursed on account of stores.

Kyouk Phyoo Port Fund.

166. In the same way, the receipts of the Kyouk Phyoo Port Fund have decreased from Rupees 126 in 1865-66 to Rupees 75 in 1866-67, and the expenditure has increased from Rupees 298 to Rupees 1,671, Rupees 1,302 having been disbursed by the Public Works Department.

Number and tonnage of vessels.

167. The following Table exhibits the number and tonnage of vessels which cleared out from the undermentioned ports during the year as compared with 1866-67:—

Ports.	Number.		Tonnage.	
	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.
Rangoon	800	532	331,722	218,779
Bassein	126	80	42,163	24,737
Maulmain	595	441	205,306	127,732
Mergui	253	222	7,455	5,308
Tavoy	430	420	8,632	14,034
Akyab	388	226	150,360	91,599
Kyouk Phyoo	21	88	2,457	651

From this Table it will be observed that there has been a very large decrease in trade. In one port only, Tavoy, has the tonnage of vessels clearing out been larger than last year. The shortness of the financial year has undoubtedly had something to do with this, but the principal reason has been the slackness of trade. The demand for rice especially has been comparatively very small.

Port Lights.

168. The Port lights have now become of some importance; they are as follows:—

One Light-house at the entrance of the Akyab harbor. The Alguada Reef Light-house, which answers as a guide to the entrance of the Bassein River, in consequence of which a portion of the fees levied as light dues for this light is carried to the credit of the Bassein Port Fund. Off the mouth of the Rangoon River a Light-house will eventually be built; at present a light ship is stationed there.

For the entrance of the Maulmain River Double Island Light-house answers as a guide to mariners.

Acknowledgment of services.

169. The Chief Commissioner tenders his best thanks to the following Officers:—

Master Attendants.

Captain Harold Lewis. } G. F. Wells, Esq.
Do. W. Porter. } A. J. Dodd, Esq.

Section XIII.—Financial.

Abstract of receipts and disbursements.

170. In the Appendix will be found a Statement (marked B.) of the actual receipts and disbursements for the 12 months of the official year 1865-66 and for 11 months of 1866-67, arranged according to Budget heads. The figures for 1865-66 shown this year vary in some respects from those given last year, owing, as the Accountant General explains, to his estimate having been made up before the books were finally closed.

Amount of actual receipts.

171. The total cash receipts for the 11 months of 1866-67, that is, up to 31st March 1867, amounted to Rupees 89,25,287 against Rupees 99,33,819 in the previous year, showing a net decrease of Rupees 10,08,532.

There has been an increase in some of the items of revenue, such as land, including capitation and fishery tax, salt, and stamps, &c., for the eleven months of 1866-67, when compared with 1865-66, which is satisfactory. The chief decrease in cash receipts has been in Customs and Forests. The decrease shown under Abkaree arises from the sale of opium and spirit farms occurring in April, for which month receipts are excluded.

By estimating the receipts for that month a very considerable increase is apparent in Abkaree. The estimated receipts for the complete twelve months would show the total Imperial revenue to be Rupees 1,02,94,181, or over three and a half lakhs more than the previous year. The Accountant General observes:—"As none of the receipts of the year are of an extraordinary nature, it is evident that the revenue of the province is rapidly increasing."

Amount of disbursements.

172. As regards disbursements, there has been an increase under land, arising from more commission having been paid on the greater receipts of the year. There was also a considerable increase under Abkaree from a large supply of opium having been received, also under political, owing to the Chief Commissioner's mission to Mandalay. The decrease is chiefly on account of the year having been shown for 11 months, and partly from the large refund of Customs made in the previous year, amounting to over 1¼ lakhs.

The disbursements will in round numbers be as follows for the eleven months of 1866-67:—

Estimated annual cost of troops in the province, excluding those stationed at Port Blair	Rs.	30½ lakhs.
Civil Administration, including Police ...	„	39¼ „
Public Works, Imperial, excluding those at Port Blair	„	18¼ „
Total,	Rs.	88 lakhs.

If to the above be added the estimated expenditure for the month of April, the disbursements will be raised to about 96 lakhs of rupees, or two lakhs more than the previous year, 1865-66.

There still remain the expenses of the Post Office, Electric Telegraph, the Mail Steamers by sea, and the relief of troops.

Local Funds receipts.

173. As regards Local Funds, the receipts are estimated at Rupees 16,54,743 for the 12 months.

The Accountant General observes:—"The credits in 1866-67 include a balance of Rupees 6,47,000 transferred from the books of the Bengal Government, reducing the increase, as shown in the margin, to Rupees 5,270, thus making the cash receipts for the two years nearly correspond." The actual receipts for the eleven months of 1866-67 amounted to Rupees 15,30,226, including the transfer.

1866-67	Rs.	16,54,743
1865-66	„	10,02,473
Total increase,	Rs.	6,52,270
Transferred from the books of the Bengal Government	„	6,47,000
Net increase,	Rs.	5,270

174. Regarding the disbursements on account of Local Funds, the Accountant General states:—"The charges under this head show an increase which is in consequence of larger expenditure for Public Works and for establishments sanctioned for keeping the accounts." The actual disbursements for the 11 months of 1866-67 amounted to Rupees 10,90,808.

Local Funds disbursements.

1865-66	... Rs.	10,44,165
1866-67	... „	11,24,916
Increase, Rs.		80,751

Services of the Accountant General.

175. The Chief Commissioner tenders his best thanks to the Accountant General, Mr. H. A. Mangles, B. C. S., for the efficient control he maintains over his department.

Section XIV.—Political.

Rebellion in Upper Burmah.

176. Important political events occurred during the year. A rebellion, which had for its object the overthrow of the King of Burmah, broke out, and, for the period during which the struggle for supremacy lasted and the events it involved, was a memorable one in the annals of a country constituted even as Burmah is, in which internal commotion of various kinds and ordinary revolutions are of such frequent occurrence as to form a large portion of its general history.

The insurrection commenced on 2nd August last by a sudden and ill-matured outbreak of two of the King's sons, the Menggon and Menggondyne Princes, who, attempted to seize the palace and the person of the King, their father, and which subsequently assumed the form and proportions of a fierce and devastating civil war.

The contending parties were three-fold, *viz.*, the King, the Pudyne Prince (son of the Crown Prince, who perished at the commencement of the outbreak), and the Menggon and Menggondyne Princes.

The two latter Princes, on the failure of their attempt, left Mandalay the following day, in one of the King's steamers, with about two hundred followers, attacked and took possession of the frontier Customs Station, Menhla, where equipping themselves with guns and other material for carrying on a contest with their father, they returned to the vicinity of Mandalay and took up a position on the south of the city.

The Pudyne Prince proceeded to Shoay-Bo, the ancient capital of the Empire, which and its adjoining provinces had been a dependency of his late father. The spirit of rebellion was not slow in manifesting itself there, and he was soon joined by an army which was able to defy or to make head against any force which it was in the power of the King to send against him; and he marched within a few days on Mandalay, threatening the capital on the north, east, and west sides.

The King was thus shut in on all sides; but his spirit and enterprize rose with his difficulties, and after varied successes on his part and that of the Pudyne, who was afterwards joined also by a large accession of force from Pugan and Toung-dwenggyee, he finally got the mastery: the Pudyne Prince gave himself up, and the Menggon and Menggondyne Princes fled to British territory. The Menggon and

Menggondyne Princes had never latterly been able to take any very prominent part in the contest, as well as being in arms against the King; they were also hostile to the Pudyne, who was throughout at the head of a very much more powerful force than they could bring into the field.

The King's ultimate success was no doubt owing in a great measure to the arrival of his two steamers from Rangoon, which reached him at a most important crisis of the war, and produced a fortunate and fatal combination, which extinguished for ever the hopes of the rebellion, and finally determined the issue of the contest. For several days before the arrival of these steamers many exaggerated reports had been carefully noised abroad as to the strength and nature of their armament and general equipment. It was known to all that the steamers had come from Rangoon; and it was believed that the English Government had taken part with the King and despatched a strong contingent of British troops to his assistance.

The Pudyne Prince was led a captive, with some relatives and followers, into Mandalay on 2nd November, and the rebellion terminated exactly three months after its commencement.

Though rebellion, or civil war, has been arrested for a time, the elements of commotion and danger exist, perhaps more strongly at the present time than at any former period. The death of the present King (by no means a remote contingency from violence or otherwise) would be the signal for general strife: no heir apparent has been named, and each of the numerous grown-up Princes is equally in a position to make good his claims to supreme power.

Mission to the King of Burmah.

177. The late Chief Commissioner, Colonel Sir A. P. Phayre, proceeded to Mandalay shortly after the termination of the rebellion with a view to enter into negotiations for an improved arrangement and regulation of trade between the two countries; but his efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement for future commercial intercourse were unavailing.

Boundary with Siam.

178. The Survey operations for the determination of the boundary between Siam and British Burmah were completed during the past season. The Siamese Government gave Lieutenant Bagge, R. E., the Officer in charge of the Survey, every assistance necessary to the successful completion of this important international undertaking. They, no doubt, appreciate this evidence of the wish on the part of the British Government to preserve Siam in all its integrity, and it will tend far to remove former suspicions and to maintain friendship with, and confidence in, our Government.

Karennee and Shan disturbances.

179. The Karennee tribe have been encroaching for some years past on the teak forests situated on the eastern bank of the Salween River beyond the British frontier. The Shan Chief of Zimmay moved against these intruders with a strong force, and has finally succeeded in driving them within their own proper boundary.

Section XV.—Military.

No alteration in strength.

180. The strength of the military garrison in this province and the distribution of troops remain the same as in the previous year.

Including the detachment of British Infantry, Sappers, and Native Infantry at Port Blair, the strength of the garrison for this province and Port Blair is 1,813 European Officers and men and 2,715 Native troops of all ranks.

The distribution is as follows:—

Station.	Corps.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.
Rangoon	Artillery	5	55	
	2 24th Regiment	25	581	
	26th Regiment Native Infantry.	6	2	583
Thayetmyo... ...	Artillery	4	110	
	Head-Quarters Left Wing, 2-19th.	15	406	
	30th Regiment Native Infantry.	8	1	676
Toungoo	Artillery	3	66	
	Right Wing, 2-19th..	13	379	
	10th Regiment Native Infantry.	6	2	547
Port Blair ..	1 Company, 2-24th Regiment ..	4	110	
	C. Company Sappers and Miners	1	...	122
	1 Company, 25th Regiment Native Infantry	8	1	586
Shoaygheen, Maulmain.	Detachment, 16th Regiment Native Infantry	1	...	112
	25th Regiment Native Infantry.	8	1	586
	Total ...	100	1,713	2,715

Section XVI.—Population.

Population of British Burmah steadily increasing.

181. The population of British Burmah continues steadily to increase. In 1865 it numbered 2,273,049 souls; in 1866 the numbers were 2,330,453. The increase over 1865 was 57,004, or 2·5 per cent.

The causes which contributed to this increase are, as stated in last year's Report, immigration and natural causes.

The increase of population in 1866 over that of 1865 in each of the three divisions of the province was as follows:—

Pegu Division	...	... 58,843, or 4·2 per cent.
Tenasserim	...	... 1,584, or 0·3 per cent.
Arakan ...	...	... 14,663, or 3·4 per cent.

Increase in Pegu.

182. As above shown, the principal increase was in the Pegu Division, which would appear to have been augmented by immigrants from Tenasserim.

Statistics of principal races.

183. The following Statement exhibits the number of the principal races comprising the population of the province in 1866 as compared with 1865:—

RACES.	PEGU.		TENASSERIM.		ARAKAN.		TOTAL.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
1. Europeans and their descendants	2,273	2,317	3,199	3,332	148	169	5,620	5,818
2. Burmese, including Arakanese and Talines	1,054,796	1,073,829	257,356	261,264	341,998	343,778	1,654,150	1,678,871
3. Karens	267,207	276,968	104,206	109,126	126	140	371,539	386,234
4. Shans and Toungthoos	21,270	28,128	33,673	30,029	116	39	55,059	58,196
5. Chinese	2,393	2,050	7,903	7,884	113	184	10,409	10,118
6. Khyengs	21,713	22,959	...	...	19,969	19,203	41,682	41,162
7. Yabangs	9,734	5,565	911	1,068	...	...	10,645	6,633
8. Indians	5,242	17,728	29,611	25,572	28,179	31,553	73,032	74,853
9. Mahomedans of Burmah	1,794	2,072	5,358	5,340	23,903	24,003	31,055	31,415
10. Kamees	...	...	...	...	6,844	10,648	6,844	10,648
11. All races not included above	4,890	10,853	1,478	1,664	6,646	12,988	13,014	25,505
Total ...	1,401,312	1,442,469	443,695	445,279	428,042	442,705	2,273,049	2,330,453
Men	391,655	400,465	145,193	139,170	129,134	126,420	665,982	666,055
Women	380,562	379,438	108,754	110,016	119,552	122,204	608,868	611,658
Boys of 15 years and under	294,378	318,085	98,808	101,538	93,643	99,922	486,829	519,545
Girls do. do. do.	271,826	281,481	90,940	94,555	85,713	86,224	448,479	462,260
Total ...	*1,338,421	†1,379,469	443,695	445,279	428,042	‡434,770	2,210,158	2,259,518

* The Mountain Karens were estimated at 62,891. The proportion of males to females is not accurately known.

† This is exclusive of 63,000 Karens.

‡ This is exclusive of population of tribes in the district of Northern Arakan, which in 1866 was estimated at 4,057 males, 3,878 females—total, 7,935.

Towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants.

184. A list of towns in the province containing more than 5,000 inhabitants each is given below :—

Division.	District.	Names of towns.	Number of inhabitants.
Pegu ...	Rangoon ...	Rangoon	69,886
		Yandoon	6,403
	Bassein ...	Bassein	16,116
		Lenyethna ...	5,595
	Myanoung ...	Myanoung ...	5,531
		Henzadah	13,279
		Kyangheen ...	7,342
	Prome ...	Prome	22,739
		Shoaydoung ...	9,500
		Thayetmyo ...	8,543
	Toungoo ...	Toungoo	9,663
Tenasserim ...	Amherst ...	Maulmain	61,429
	Tavoy ...	Tavoy	14,419
	Mergui ...	Mergui	9,909
	Shoaygheen ..	Shoaygheen ...	7,610
Arakan ...	Akyab ...	Akyab	15,448

Population of principal sea-port towns.

185. The following Statement shows the population of the three principal sea-port towns of the province in 1866 as compared with 1865 :—

	1865.	1866.
Rangoon	66,577	69,866
Maulmain	70,347	61,429
Akyab	14,590	15,448

The proportion of males to females in the entire population of the province was as 103 to 100.

The area of the province being 90,070 square miles and the population 2,330,453, gives an average of 25·8 individuals to the square mile.

The following are the numbers of the population of British Burmah for each year from 1862 inclusive. It was in that year the provinces of Arakan, Pegu, Tenasserim, and Martaban were amalgamated and formed into one province, British Burmah. The following Table shows the increase in population from that period :—

Year.	*Number of souls.*	*Percentage, increase.*
1862	2,020,634	... 0
1863	2,092,041	... 3·5
1864	2,196,180	... 4·9
1865	2,273,049	... 3·5
1866	2,330,453	... 2·5

The increase in 1866 over the population of 1862 was 309,819, or 15·3 per cent. The above figures do not include the population within the military cantonments, nor prisoners in Jail.

Section XVII.—Agriculture.

Rice, the staple product.

186. As regards the state of agriculture in British Burmah little can be said in the way of progress. The cultivation of the staple product of the country—rice—steadily increases, and were it not for the periodical murrain among the buffaloes and bullocks, the increase would be still more apparent. In 1866-67 there was an increase in the tillage of rice lands; the corrected Returns are not yet available, but the estimated area under crop was 1,881,202 acres. Out of an area of 1,850,512 acres under cultivation in 1865-66, 1,563,380 acres consisted of land on which revenue was paid for rice crops, besides which 52,620 acres consisted of land cultivated in clearings, which are made on the hilly parts of the country, and half of this also may be assumed to be planted with rice, so that of the entire cultivated area of the province nine-tenths consist of rice fields.

Decrease in the cultivation of cotton and sesamum.

187. Of the remaining productions, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are the most important; in both the former there has been a falling off during the past year; in round numbers the cultivation of cotton has declined from 11,000 acres to 7,000, and sesamum from 19,000 to 13,000 acres.

Increase in cultivation of tobacco.

188. The cultivation of tobacco has increased about 300 acres; the total of tobacco cultivation may be set down at 10,000 acres.

Tea.

189. The tea plantation in the northern part of Arakan, alluded to in former Reports, although a success, has not induced other capitalists to follow in Dr. Mountjoy's footstep, probably on account of the scarceness of labor.

Agri-Horticultural garden.

190. The Agri-Horticultural Society established at Rangoon in 1865 has had considerable drawbacks to combat with, but though the European element, to which we must look for main support, is limited in number, still it is hoped that by perseverance and unanimity all difficulties will be surmounted and the best hopes of the founder of the Society be realized: already some appearance of progress is visible.

Cantonment garden, Rangoon.

191. The Cantonment Garden at Rangoon continues under the excellent management of Colonel Benson, the Assistant Commissary General, to be turned to good account.

Jail gardens.

192. Several of the Jail gardens have turned out well; large quantities of native vegetables are now raised by prison labor: there is still room for improvement in some of them.

Section XVIII.—Forests.

Plan of working.

193. The plan of working the forests by Government contractors and Permit-holders is still continued.

Government Contractors.

194. The outturn by Government contractors has been small, partly owing to a difficulty which is increasing yearly, and that is, the distance timber has to be dragged to the water, and, consequently, the increased cost of removal;

partly also to a short supply of water, 2,000 logs having been stranded in the Myitmakhat River.

Permit-holders.

195. The operations of Permit-holders are satisfactory.

Sleepers.

196. Endeavors were made to extend the supply of Railway sleepers, but the Managers of the Railways were not disposed to purchase, though samples were sent both to Madras and Calcutta.

From the Port of Akyab, however, 18,298 sleepers weighing 1,305 tons were exported.

Teak timber brought down.

197. The quantity of teak timber brought down to the sea-ports from forests in British territory compared with the figures of last year's Report was as follows :—

	1865-66.	1866-67.	Decrease.
	Logs.	*Logs.*	*Logs.*
By Permit-holders	33,796	29,266	4,530
By Government Contractors ...	14,164	6,629	7,535
Drift, &c.	4,894	2,680	2,214
Total ...	52,854	38,575	14,279

Besides the above the Government Contractors brought down 10,665 sleepers.

Foreign teak.

198. Foreign teak timber brought down by the several rivers below stated shows a large decrease compared with the previous years :—

Name of River.	1865.	1866.
	Logs.	*Logs.*
By Salween	95,874	55,848
By Irrawaddy	21,734	4,476
By Sittang	8,774	9,214
Total ...	1,26,382	69,538

This decrease was owing to the disturbed state of the country beyond our frontier and the general depressed state of the timber markets.

Forest operations.

199. During the dry season 25,920 trees were girdled:

In Tharawaddy	6,806
In Prome	2,443
In Southern	4,256
In Sittang	11,277
In Salween	1,138
Total,	25,920

Surveys.

200. "Forest valuation surveys" and surveys of "proposed reserved tracts" were carried on in the Tharawaddy and Sittang Divisions.

Blasting operations.

201. Blasting operations for the purpose of removing obstacles in water-ways were carried on in the Sittang and Tharawaddy Divisions.

Plantations.

202. Plantations have been extended in the Prome, Tharawaddy, and Sittang Divisions.

Elephants.

203. During the year 19 elephants were purchased and made over to the Contractors, who are required to repay the value in two yearly instalments, interest at 10 per cent. being charged them on the money paid for the elephants until it is repaid.

Financial result.

204. The financial result of the year (eleven months) ending 1st April 1867 was as follows, omitting fractions:—

Disbursements.	*Rs.*
Conservancy and working	1,90,328
Establishment	65,757
Total,	2,56,085
Kado Timber Depôt.	
Maintenance	11,263
Establishment	11,787
Total,	29,050

Receipts.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Sale of timber	2,50,665	11	0
Duty on foreign timber	1,25,554	15	0
Permit fees, &c.	900	0	0
Sales of confiscated drift and waif timber ...	21,881	11	0
Fines, &c.	2,264	11	0
Miscellaneous	22,786	8	0
Fees paid in Arakan	2,140	0	0
Total,	4,26,193	11	0

The result of this year's operation is a net revenue of Rupees 1,41,358.

Owing to the low rates obtainable at public auction only 5,888 logs and 2,584 sleepers were sold during the year.

To the above cash receipts may be added the following items as appertaining to the year's transactions:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Permit revenue due on timber, but not paid, 1st April 1867	63,661	0	0
Excess value of timber on hand at fixed value over that of former years	61,706	0	0
Value of nine elephants in excess of number in possession of department in the previous year	16,200	0	0
Total,	1,41,567	0	0

This would swell the result of eleven months to Rupees 2,82,925.

Forest affairs well administered.

205. The Forest affairs have been administered by Mr. Leeds with industry and ability. He reports favorably on his subordinates, W. C. Graham, Esq., Deputy Conservator, and James Barker, Esq., Deputy Conservator.

Section XIX.—Surveys.

Topographical.

206. During the past year the preparation of the 4th sheet of the map of Pegu has been carried to completion by Captain Edgeome from materials left by Captain F. FitzRoy, R. A. It has been proposed to Government to carry on the survey operations over the Tenasserim Division on the same principle as that on which Pegu was surveyed. The survey of the Arakan Division has for several years been in the hands of the department of the Surveyor General of India, but it is not known how near the work is to completion.

Boundary between Siam and Tenasserim.

207. The survey of the boundary line between Siam and the Tenasserim portion of the province was completed last season under the superintendence of Lieutenant A. Bagge, R. E. A map of the boundary is in course of preparation.

Route to China.

208. During last season a survey party started under the guidance of Captain J. M. Williams, Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department, to ascertain if it is practicable to carry a railway to the bank of the Cambodia River. The difficulties within our own territory are reported not insurmountable, but the party had not made sufficient progress to pronounce a final opinion.

Geological.

209. The labors of the survey during the past season have been principally confined to that portion of the country lying south of the Naweng River, with sheets 3 and 4 of the new Burmah map, completing that part which lies west of the Pegu range and south of that stream. A total area of more than 3,000 square miles has been gone over, not in great detail of course, but the nature of the country alone would have sufficed to prevent this.

Mr. Theobald thinks he has established the fact that the true nummulitic rocks do not extend to the east of the Irrawaddy, a negative

fact of interest in discussing the origin of these rocks. No petroleum springs were met with, and Mr. Theobald has formed an unfavorable idea of the prospect of obtaining any supply from near Naweng. He considers that the existence of such small brine springs as occur there is due to the occurrence of salt in the blue shales from which these springs rise, and that as yet there is no proof of connection between such salt springs and the outbursts of petroleum.

Section XX.—Vaccination.

Vaccinators and vaccination.

210. Vaccination has been carried on throughout the province for the past several years. The vaccinators are under the control of the Civil Surgeons, and carry on their operations during the cold season. The Burmese are strongly prejudiced in favor of inoculation, and the progress made in vaccination is therefore slow.

The following Table exhibits the result of vaccine operations in 1866-67 as compared with 1865-66 :—

Station.	Successful.		Unsuccessful.		Total vaccinated.		Remarks.
	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	
Rangoon	1,546	2,304	554	254	2,100	2,558	
Bassein	1,809	750	99	209	1,908	759	
Prome	219	497	56	283	275	780	
Thayetmyo	55	58	21	11	76	69	
Myanoung	268	389	74	91	342	480	
Henzadah	184	267	28	87	212	354	
Toungoo	...	18		16	...	34	
Moulmain	1,029	1,065	38	84	1,067	*1,149	
Tavoy	11	...	28	...	49	...	
Mergui	43	...	25	11	68	11	
Shoaygheen	501	603	78	20	591	623	
Akyab	176	301	205	287	664	823	235 doubtful cases included.
Ramree	...	26	33	13	33	55	16 do. do.
Sandoway	8	93	18	52	38	175	30 do. do.
Total ...	5,819	6,171	1,257	1,448	7,413	7,870	291 do. do.

From this Statement it will be gathered that 7,870 persons were vaccinated during the year, of which 78·41 per cent. were successful, the remainder unsuccessful. When it is borne in mind that the year 1866-67 was of 11 months only, that the month short was one during which vaccine operations are carried on, that the Native inoculators do all in their power to induce the people not to have their children vaccinated, and that, consequently, the success or failure of the system is dependent on the moral influence of the District Officers and Civil

Surgeons, the results of the year, showing as they do an increase of persons vaccinated, cannot be considered as otherwise than satisfactory.

Rangoon.

211. Small-pox made its appearance in the middle of the year in an endemic form in the overcrowded portions of the town. The endemic was mild, and but 45 persons succumbed to the disease. The increase in persons vaccinated over last year amounted to 858, and with much greater success. There is less opposition to vaccination, and several Native Doctors and inoculators have applied to the Civil Surgeon for lymph and instructions, and have commenced to aid him as vaccinators. It is to be hoped that this feeling may spread, and that the principal vaccinators may be those who formerly inoculated.

Bassein.

212. The vaccine operations in this district have been fewer this year than last by two-thirds, and the unsuccessful cases have been twice as many. The decrease is attributable to the loss of one of the vaccinators, who was dismissed, and to a more careful checking of Returns, which latter has helped to cause the increase in unsuccessful cases.

Prome.

213. The increase in this district is mainly attributable to the fact of the vaccinator being a Burman, and not a native of India, as formerly. He has more influence with his countrymen, and it is by personal influence only that individuals can be induced to allow their children to be vaccinated. The success would have been greater had not the first supply of lymph been objectionable. Its use was in several cases followed by an eruption all over the body, succeeded by unhealthy ulcers of more or less severity. This frightened the parents of many children, and shows that more care should be taken in selecting the lymph.

Thayetmyo.

214. The number vaccinated at Thayetmyo during the year under review was slightly smaller than in 1865-66, but the unsuccessful cases were only half as many.

Myanoung.

215. The vaccine operations in this district during 1866-67 were considerably more than in 1865-66, and the unsuccessful cases fewer. This satisfactory result is principally due to the exertions of the Officer in medical charge and of the new vaccinator, and to an increasing confidence on the part of the people at Henzadah: also in the same district the vaccine operations have increased during the year under review.

Toungoo.

216. The cause of the decrease in this district was that the lymph with which operations were commenced at the close of the rainy season having been kept for some two or three months was found to be bad, and a fresh supply had to be sent for: thus much delay was caused.

Maulmain.

217. The large increase is very satisfactory when the difficulties that are to be encountered in climate and in the more than apathy of the people are taken into consideration, together with the fact of the year being of eleven months only.

Mergui.

218. Of the 11 operations at Mergui not one was successful. This is entirely due to the badness of the lymph, no good vaccine matter having been received during the year.

Shoaygheen.

219. The increase in operations and decrease in unsuccessful cases is highly satisfactory, and is due principally to the exertions of Mr. G. Cooper, the Officer in medical charge.

Akyab.

220. In Akyab, as elsewhere, the great impediment to a rapid spread of vaccination is due to the prejudices of the people, and it has been found that in October, November, and December successful cases are rare, though it is not so in Bengal.

Ramree.

221. The results have been favorable, but call for no special remark.

Sandoway.

222. The increase in cases, although accompanied by a large increase in unsuccessful operations, is satisfactory, as tending to show that the prejudices of the people are being gradually overcome.

Section XXI.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.

223. The medical institutions in the province are 13 in number, at the following stations:—

Pegu Division.

Rangoon.	Prome.
Myanoung.	Thayetmyo
Bassein.	Toungoo.

Tenasserim.

Maulmain.	Mergui.
Tavoy.	Shoaygheen

Arakan.

Akyab.	Sandoway
	Kyouk Phyoo.

Statistics.

224. The following Table shows the statistics of the whole of them:—

Number of Institutions.	Class of patients.	Number treated during the year.	Percentage of Cures.	Percentage of deaths.	Amount raised by subscriptions and donations	Amount of expenses incurred for Establishment.	Amount of payments by paying patients.	Total Rupees
13	In ...	2,724	74·37	8·50	6,111	11,813	7,484	25,413
	Out ...	18,236	92·16	0·065				

The financial portion of this Return shows a decided improvement on that for 1865-66, for, although the year now under review was of eleven months only, the amount raised by subscriptions and donations was larger. In Maulmain alone Rupees 1,158 were received as voluntary contributions, whereas nothing had been given in former years.

Financial state of dispensaries.

225. The financial state of the dispensaries at the three sea-port towns of Rangoon, Maulmain, and Akyab during the year as compared with last will be seen from the following Table:—

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.	RANGOON.		MAULMAIN.		AKYAB.	
	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
1. Balance in hand, 1st May 1865 and 1st April 1866 respectively	4,628	4,275	4,557	5,180	2,833	3,284
2. Contributions	959	1,350	1,410	1,338	1,440	1,581
3. Receipts from patients	761	2,792	6,003	2,703	2,206	1,531
4. Government contributions ..	4,024	4,627	2,265	1,980	3,414	2,300
5. All other sources of income ...	...	12	30	5	...	..
Total, receipts ...	10,372	13,056	14,265	11,206	9,893	8,696
Total, charges ...	5,544	9,157	11,273	10,822	7,060	5,412

The receipts from "contributors" to the Rangoon Dispensary are very limited, and do not compare well even with a small place like Toungoo, where under good management Rupees 1,191 were collected against Rupees 1,350 at Rangoon.

Rangoon Charitable Dispensary.

226. In the Rangoon General Dispensary there was an increase of 84 in-patients and 161 out-patients during this year over 1865-66. There was in this dispensary one case of Hydrophobia, which the Civil Surgeon reports as being *supposed* to have ended fatally.

The increase in deaths is 14, and took place solely amongst the poor from the famine districts in India admitted into the hospital in the last stage of exhaustion. Of these, no less than 321 were admitted, of whom 42 died.

Had the accommodation been greater, a larger number would have been admitted. Admission had to be refused to some from sheer inability to afford room; indeed, so little space was there, that of those received into the dispensary some had to be placed in the small-pox ward, an error resulting in one of them catching the disease, which ended fatally. Had timely representations been made some better arrangements could have been effected.

There was an outbreak of small-pox during the year, but in a mild form, and only 45 persons were treated for this disease.

The dispensary was for the greater portion of the year under Dr. H. J. Cowie, the Civil Surgeon, and for a short time under Dr. B. T. Suffrein, Officiating Civil Surgeon. Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bhuttacharjee has been in immediate charge of this dispensary throughout the year, and he is well reported on by his superiors for the manner in which he performs his duties.

Bassein.

227. This dispensary, which throughout the year has been under the charge of Dr. Nisbet, is well supported by local contributions, Rupees 566 by voluntary donations and subscriptions, and Rupees 457 by paying patients, or Rupees 1,023 in all. Apart from small-pox the Sick Returns of the town of Bassein and its suburbs were unexceptionably light. The dispensary accommodation is ample. The in-patients during the year were 73, of whom 48 were cured, 8 relieved, 2 ceased to attend, 11 died, and 4 remained.

There were 1,110 out-patients, of whom 792 were cured, 128 relieved, 178 ceased to attend, 4 died, and 8 remained under treatment. Of the 15, 4 died from dysentery, 3 from diarrhœa, 2 from apoplexy, and the remaining 6 from other diseases and from gun-shot wounds.

Myanoung.

228. The Myanoung Dispensary was under the charge of Mr. P. G. Paul, and was opened on the 6th October 1866. The in-patients admitted amounted to 35, of whom 31 were cured, 2 died, and 2 remained under treatment. The out-patients amounted to 801, of whom 794 were cured and 10 remained at the close of the year. The two deaths were from wounds and injuries. There were two cases of snake-bites; in both the patients recovered.

Prome.

229. A dispensary was in course of construction at Prome, but it had not been opened before the close of the year. The in-door patients were treated in the Gaol Hospital, the out-door at their own houses during the first portion of the year by Dr. B. T. Suffrein, and during the latter by Dr. Macdonald, the Civil Surgeon at Prome. The number of patients treated during the year was 171, of whom 169 were discharged cured and 2 died, one from paralysis and the other from intoxication. Of those treated, 40 were admitted for wounds, of more or less gravity, generally inflicted by dacoits.

The receipts for the new dispensary were Rupees 50 only, but it is to be hoped that as soon as it is opened and in working order further subscriptions and donations will be made. The disbursements amounted to Rupees 19-6 on account of contingencies, and Rupees 99, including the compounder's pay, which has been debited to the Dispensary Fund.

Thayetmyo.

230. Dr. J. Miller was in charge of this dispensary during the year under review. The dispensary was not opened till January 1867.

There were 70 in-patients during the year, 58 of whom were cured, 4 died, and 8 remained under treatment. Of the 939 out-patients, 892 were discharged cured, 17 ceased to attend, and 30 remained under treatment.

There were some cases of small-pox, but the attacks were very light.

A Lock Hospital has been built at this station, where the wing of an European Regiment, a Battery of Artillery, and a Native Regiment are stationed; but it has not been long enough open for an opinion to be formed of the manner in which it works.

Toungoo.

231. Dr. Parker was in charge of the dispensary at Toungoo.

The in-patients numbered 319, 112 of whom were suffering from intermittent fever. The out-patients numbered 2,331, of whom 868 had fever.

The death rate was 5·35, and was owing to several of the patients not having made application to be admitted until they were in a precarious state. There were no cases of cholera during the year. The deaths from acute dysentery were 15·78 per cent. and from chronic dysentery 35·71.

There were no less than 314 cases of ophthalmia treated during the year, and this disease appears to be common about Toungoo, more especially in childhood, often resulting in incurable blindness. The Toungoo Dispensary owes much to Dr. Kelly, under whose care it was first started.

Maulmain.

232. The Maulmain General Hospital has been throughout the year under the superintendence of Dr. Marr, the Civil Surgeon of Maulmain. The building is an old wooden one, and further accommodation is much required. It is probable, however, that subscriptions to defray a large portion of the cost of a new building can be raised in Maulmain. The number of admissions of in-patients has considerably decreased. This is attributable, as regards the European patients, to the smaller number of ships that have visited the Port, and as regards the Natives, to the absence of any epidemic disease, such as small-pox or cholera; besides which, the year was of eleven months only.

There were 123 European in-patients treated, 110 of whom were admitted during this year and 13 remained from last year. Of these, 123,113 were cured, 6 died, and 4 remained under treatment. The principal diseases under which they suffered were dysentery, fever, and scurvy. 349 Native in-patients were treated during the year, 7 remaining from last year and 342 admitted. Of these, 209 were discharged cured, 44 ceased to attend, 78 died, and 18 remained. These patients suffered principally from fever and syphilis.

There were 2,343 out-patients, of whom 2,263 were cured, 63 ceased to attend, 1 died, and 16 remained. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rupees 3,673; the receipts to Rupees 4,295: the balance, Rupees 622, raised the total balance to the credit of this dispensary to Rupees 5,180. It is satisfactory to find that, besides Rupees 380 realized from donations from ships, Rupees 1,158 were received from voluntary contributors, whereas in former years nothing was subscribed.

Tavoy.

233. A new dispensary at this station has just been completed; it is a large, well-ventilated wooden building.

There were 111 in-patients treated during the year; 106 were cured, 1 died, and 4 remained; 2,191 out-patients were treated, of whom 2,005 were cured, 39 ceased to attend, 1 died, 27 were incurable, and 19 remained under treatment.

This hospital is entirely supported by Government. The establishment consists of a Surgeon, Native Doctor, a Dresser, and Compounder, and two servants.

Mergui.

234. At this station also a new hospital has recently been erected; it is a good, substantial building, and the accommodation is ample. 134 in-patients were treated during the eleven months of this year against 135 in the 12 months of 1865-66, no inconsiderable increase; of these, 131 were cured, 1 died, and 2 remained. There were 1,146 out-patients treated this year against 849 in 1865-66; of these, 1,123 were cured, 11 ceased to attend, 1 died, and 11 remained under treatment at the close of the year. This hospital is entirely supported by Government.

Shoaygheen.

235. The in-patients in this dispensary, under the charge of Mr. G. Cooper, increased from 215 in 1865-66 to 230 during the eleven months of this year; of these, 223 were cured, 4 died, and 3 remained.

The out-patients also largely increased in numbers, there being 1,450 this year against 1,240 last; of these 1,450 out-patients, 1,429 were cured, 5 ceased to attend, and 16 remained. One-half the patients treated suffered from fever and bowel complaints, which are very prevalent at Shoaygheen. Subscriptions to the amount of Rupees 380 were received.

Akyab.

236. The General and Seamen's Hospital is the only medical institution at this station; it has been under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeon, Dr. White. There were 516 in-patients under treatment, of whom 416 were Europeans; of these 516, 139 were cured, 30 died (24 Europeans and 6 Natives), and 47 remained. 2,058 out-patients were under treatment, of whom 1,689 were cured, 2 incurable, 316 ceased to attend, and 21 remained.

The voluntary donations amounted only to Rupees 217 against a sum of Rupees 2,300 paid by Government and Rupees 1,364 by the Port Fund.

Kyouk Phyoo.

237. Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Thomas was in charge of the dispensary, in which 152 in-patients were treated, 144 of whom were cured, 1 ceased to attend, 2 died, and 5 remained. There were 296 out-patients, of whom 286 were cured and 10 remained. The whole cost of this dispensary is borne by Government.

Sandoway.

238. The out-patients under treatment during the year amounted to 527, of whom 502 were cured, 24 ceased to attend, and 1 died.

A new hospital has been built here, and by Notification, No. 1623, dated 29th March 1867, in the Financial Department, an establishment at a cost of Rupees 74 per mensem has been sanctioned experimentally for one year.

General Remarks.

238½. The statistics of the dispensaries throughout the province are satisfactory. There has been an increase in the number of patients treated, and an increase in the amount of private subscriptions, which tend to show that the benefits conferred are generally being more and more appreciated, and much credit is due to the exertions of the Medical Officers in charge; yet it must be admitted that the usefulness of these institutions is capable of much extension, especially in Rangoon.

Services of Officers.

239. The Chief Commissioner tenders his best thanks to the following Medical Officers:—

Surgeon A. J. Cowie.
Do. G. Marr, M. D.
Do. W. White, M. D., F. R. C. S.
Dr. J. P. Cromarty.
„ A. Thomas.
„ C. E. Pyster.
Dr. P. J. Paul.
„ W. Abbey.
Mr. Apothecary G. Cooper.
Dr. K. N. Macdonald.
Assistant Surgeon J. M. Miller, M. D.
Ditto C. R. G. Parker.

Section XXII.—Public Health.

Akyab; population 15,118.

240. During the past year the town of Akyab has been generally healthy.

Want of labor.

241. The Civil Surgeon notices the difficulty of procuring paid labor for conservancy duties in substitution of convict labor, which has been withdrawn. This is a serious drawback, for the only means of preventing the town of Akyab relapsing into its normal state of unhealthiness is by close attention to conservancy and keeping down the rank vegetation, which springs up in such profusion during the wet months of each year.

Imperfect conservancy in bazars.

242. The state of the bazars is not well reported on. The Commissioner should take the necessary steps in the matter.

Health of European sailors.

243. The health of the European sailors visiting the port of Akyab is reported to have been generally good.

Public latrines.

244. The three public latrines for the use of the Native community are stated to have worked well, but they are pronounced insufficient for the requirements of the town, and they should therefore be increased in number.

Water supply insufficient.

245. The supply of water is pronounced insufficient and unwholesome. The Commissioner will be requested to submit his recommendation for improving the supply and the quality.

Kyouk Phyoo; population 3,610.

246. The town of Kyouk Phyoo has been unhealthy during the past year. Here also the drinking water forms a subject of complaint, and should be attended to.

Sandoway; population 2,200.

247. In October an epidemic of cholera broke out in Sandoway, and carried off many people. Dysentery and fever also appear to have caused much mortality.

248. The inhabitants of Rangoon have enjoyed tolerable immunity from sickness; there were 45 deaths from small-pox.

Rangoon; population 09,866.

249. The water of this town is neither good nor the supply sufficient. As soon as means can be found, it is intended to bring water from an adjacent lake into the town.

Water bad and supply insufficient.

250. The conservancy of the town is not so well attended to as it should be.

Deficient conservancy.

The bazars are not kept properly clean.

The attention of the Health Officer and Magistrate have been called to this matter.

251. Bassein has not been healthy during the past year: the death rate is asserted to have been 55 per 1,000; but the Commissioner observes the Civil Surgeon doubts the correctness of this Return.

Bassein; population 16,116.

252. The Civil Surgeon attributes the high rate to want of proper sanitary arrangements. He states, however, that Public Works improvements are going on, and numerous new culverts, drains, roads, and bridges being made, which no doubt will have a favorable effect. There appears to have been an epidemic of small-pox, which proved fatal in many cases One case of small-pox is noted as having occurred in the Jail. Cases of atrophy, the Commissioner states, have entirely disappeared from the Bassein Jail owing to Dr. Nisbet's improved dietary scale. The Commissioner reports well of Dr. Nisbet's exertion with reference to the sanitary condition of the town, but regrets that more money is not available.

Sanitary arrangements imperfect.

253. The town of Myanoung has been in a healthy state; no epidemic prevailed. The defective state of the lock-up is noticed, but the Commissioner states he believes the Public Works Department have done what was necessary. The Commissioner reports well of the Civil Surgeon, Mr. Paul.

Myanoung; population 5,531.

254. Prome is reported to have been tolerably healthy during the past year; only one person is stated to have died from cholera: but though small-pox was more or less prevalent, only seven deaths are reported from this disease. The mortality among the children from other causes must, however, have been very heavy. The Civil Surgeon, Dr. Macdonald, observes:—"The mortality among children during the past eleven months amounted, as already stated, to 220, and so long as the present system of registration continues of putting their ailments under the head of *children's diseases* without distinction of any kind, it will be impossible to ascertain with accuracy the real nature of the diseases which actually proved fatal in those cases. This is much to be regretted, as it completely obscures a most important question in connection with the almost stationary condition of the inhabitants of this part of the country.

Prome; population 22,739.

"It is, of course, very difficult, or rather it is impossible, with our present machinery to provide for correct classification of the 'children's diseases' above adverted to. Until we have the certificates of qualified

medical practitioners, as in Europe, we cannot, I fear, classify 'children's diseases,' or any other diseases, with much accuracy."

The Prome death rate is stated to be 36 per 1,000.

There are several local causes which, it is feared, will continue to operate for many years and prevent Prome being a salubrious town; and the Commissioner justly remarks—"Some science and a great deal of money are required to remedy the defects." What can be done is effected as far as the means at disposal will allow, and conservancy is attended to as far as possible. The Commissioner remarks:—"The bazars are well supplied and carefully superintended. This is a subject to which I know Major Ripley gives much attention: scarcely a day passes that he does not visit the principal bazar." The Commissioner speaks in commendatory terms of Dr. Macdonald.

Thayetmyo; population 8,543.

255. The Civil Surgeon, Dr. Miller, reports the town of Thayetmyo was healthy during the past year; some good houses have been added to the town and the main street widened, which, he thinks, will contribute to the health of the people. There was no cholera, and very little small-pox: Dr. Miller appears to pay attention to the sanitary state of the town under his medical charge.

Toungoo; population 9,063.

256. The Civil Surgeon of Toungoo reports that town has been exceptionally healthy; he attributes the result to the scanty fall of rain during the year under review, as malarious fever has been less frequent and fatal. It appears, however, that sickness has been more prevalent in the cantonment of Toungoo, and the cause of this is not satisfactorily explained. The Commissioner reports that Dr. Parker is a painstaking and zealous Officer, and attentive to his duties.

Maulmain; population 61,429.

257. The want of good water in Maulmain is complained of. Many and useful are the suggestions made by the Health Officer, Dr. Marr, for the improvement of the town in a sanitary point of view; but the want of means is, perhaps, more felt here than in towns of lesser note. Trade has suffered some stagnation from, it is hoped, temporary causes, but the opening of the Irrawaddy, as the chief channel for commerce with Upper Burmah, has diverted a considerable portion of the inland trade for which Maulmain was originally the emporium; thus, though the town retains its size, the inhabitants are less able to contribute the means for keeping up the repairs and improvements which the place requires. The health of the inhabitants has been good throughout the year; by this is meant no epidemic of cholera or small-pox has appeared, but fever to some extent has prevailed. The Civil Surgeon remarks:—"It cannot, however, be laid to the charge of the climate that the poison of fever exists as a natural component of its constitution, but what is much more probable, that through the overcrowding and bad drainage a state of things favorable to the propagation of miasmatic and other gases known to generate fever has been allowed to spring into existence.

"That the sanitary condition of Maulmain is not worse must be ascribed to the natural facilities it possesses in point of drainage and to the thorough cleaning the town undergoes in the S. W. Monsoon

rather than to any attention which the natives of India pay to matters of this nature. It is much more congenial to their ideas of the causation of disease to assign all their bodily ailments and the ultimate termination of their career to their fate, than to admit that any harm can arise from a decomposing heap of animal and vegetable refuse at their door, which they have been accustomed to look upon as a necessary and innocent feature of their mode of living." Upon this the Commissioner remarks:—"The above remarks apply more particularly to Natives, but it would be well for all inhabitants of Maulmain to bear them in mind, and to remember that a heap of dirt and decaying matter even in another man's ground at some distance from a house may give out miasma which even at some distance may be dangerous to life. Much more is this likely to be the case with dirty localities, such as Nyabustee, Dine-woon-guin, and other parts of the town, where the foul exhalations are at times so strong as to be disagreeable in the neighborhood for a distance of many hundred yards. People living near, and those passing through, dirty localities become infected with disease. People look to Government to make improvements: the Government has over and over again steadily refused aid where people should pay for their municipal requirements. The people must come forward with money if anything is to be done in the way of improvement: when the conservancy gangs have to be discharged for want of funds, it is surely time for the *people* to better *themselves*."

Tavoy; population 14,419.

258. The health of the inhabitants residing in the town of Tavoy calls for no special remarks; there was no epidemic. The population is steadily increasing.

Mergui; population 9,909.

259. With the exception of those who suffer from malarious fever, the seeds of which they bring with them after a visit to the interior of the district, the people of Mergui enjoy a good climate and healthy locality. The Civil Surgeon considers the conservancy arrangements efficient.

Shoaygheen; population 7,610.

260. During the past year there was no epidemic at Shoaygheen. Fever was the disease from which, as usual, most of the sick suffered. The Commissioner remarks that the position of the town with regard to the vast jungles to the eastward of it is the principal cause of its unhealthiness, and the north east wind blowing strongly off the hills charged with malaria no doubt produces fever, from which the people greatly suffer.

General Remarks.

261. The Reports of the Sanitary Officers on the several towns (especially in Pegu) under their respective charge are in the main full and complete: they have faithfully pointed out what in their judgment they consider to be the chief causes of the excess of mortality, where such excess exists; and although all cannot be done that it is requisite should be done, still their suggestions are not the less appreciated, and it is to be hoped they will continue strenuously to urge all that may occur to them as necessary or advisable to be done for the health and welfare of those committed to their medical charge, and who frequently are unable to appreciate all that is attempted in their behalf.

Birth and Mortuary Returns.

262. Annexed is a Return showing the birth and deaths in those towns where it has been practicable to keep such Returns:—

Return of Births and Deaths among the different races in the principal towns of the Province of British Burmah for the 11 months ending 31st March 1867, to which is added the Returns for 1866.

Divisions.	Towns.	Population.	Year.	Sexes.	Burmese.		Talines.		Arakanese.		Karens.		Shans.		Chinese.		Natives of India.		Other Races.		Total.		Average.	
					Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
Pegu	Rangoon	66,577	1865	Males	563	540	100	56	...	...	..	1	..	4	27	36	37	84	35	22	762	743	11·4	11·2
				Females	387	303	59	52	...	...	3	..	2	5	22	5	32	36	23	2	528	461	7·1	6·9
		60,866	1866	Males	596	401	63	53	...	...	5	1	6	11	16	52	33	73	9	15	728	609	10·42	8·71
				Females	459	395	42	44	...	...	..	..	3	10	31	2	18	25	1	..	557	468	7·97	6·69
	Bassein	18,356	1865	Males	304	251	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	13	15	38	32	9	13	426	319	23·2	17·4
				Females	322	262	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	29	17	5	5	367	285	20·0	15·5
		16,116	1866	Males	361	372	...	...	2	2	2	6	...	...	...	18	37	61	10	9	429	458	26·06	27·41
				Females	360	307	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	7	3	27	33	8	..	404	403	25·06	25·00
	Prome	21,807	1865	Males	61	577	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	23	7	1	6	6	12	19	610	629	29·8	28·7
				Females	563	522	...	...	...	...	..	..	2	11	3	..	2	..	16	21	586	554	27·3	25·4
		22,739	1866	Males	588	380	...	...	...	1	..	..	2	11	..	8	3	3	20	7	613	410	26·90	18·03
				Females	365	386	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	8	...	...	..	2	18	15	384	411	25·68	19·07
	Shouydoung	8,700	1865	Males	239	132	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	9	..	..	1	1	2	..	303	143	31·6	16·3
				Females	238	110	...	...	...	...	..	..	11	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	290	113	29·6	12·9
		9,500	1866	Males	285	115	...	...	...	...	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	293	118	30·84	12·42
				Females	263	118	...	...	...	...	..	..	9	2	..	..	1	..	2	2	275	120	28·71	12·52
	Thayetmyo	7,700	1865	Males	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	234	25·4	30·0
				Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	147	25·5	18·1
		8,513	1866	Males	126	119	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	25	6	..	..	153	128	17·70	14·98
				Females	131	114	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	2	1	1	114	116	16·75	13·57
	Myanoung	5,539	1865	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198	87	17·7	7·8
				Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	76	18·9	13·8
		5,531	1866	Males	78	54	...	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	81	56	14·65	10·52
				Females	67	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	70	51	12·65	9·22
	Henzadah	14,004	1865	Males	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	117	14·1	8·1
				Females	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	110	12·1	7·8
		13,270	1866	Males	145	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	98	10·92	7·38
				Females	132	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	135	89	10·16	6·70
		4,397	1865	Males	79	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	54	17·9	12·1
				Females	62	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	46	13·7	10·2
	Tantone	3,191	1866	Males	92	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	60	28·80	18·80
				Females	63	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	41	16·57	12·84
	Toungoo	9,378	1865	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	147	22·6	15·7
				Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	108	19·2	11·5
		9,063	1866	Males	158	132	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	2	16	13	9	6	189	161	19·66	16·69
				Females	135	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	12	3	8	5	160	117	15·56	12·10
Tenasserim.	Maulmain	70,349	1865	Males	484	485	..	..	1	5	1	3	10	3	13	11	68	161	19	33	730	898	10·5	4·19
				Females	307	311	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	25	6	58	32	17	18	420	418	5·9	5·9
		61,129	1866	Males	392	685	..	..	..	2	..	..	8	14	16	20	67	247	36	36	718	821	11·03	13·11
				Females	475	388	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11	17	14	50	75	15	17	567	505	9·23	8·22
	Shouygheen	7,722	1865	Males	76	121	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	9	..	1	1	1	..	1	84	135	10·1	17·5
				Females	74	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	23	..	1	2	..	1	..	80	132	10·3	17·1
		7,610	1866	Males	38	75	1	8	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	1	2	..	..	42	90	5·13	11·13
				Females	29	43	2	6	..	..	..	1	3	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	37	54	4·86	7·09
	Tavoy	14,255	1865	Males	238	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	31	19	24	9	2	1	296	197	20·7	13·1
				Females	201	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	5	22	8	3	..	261	157	18·3	11·0
		1,149	1866	Males	157	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	20	19	9	1	1	202	157	14·39	10·88
				Females	150	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	3	12	9	1	1	188	140	12·69	9·71
	Mergui	9,878	1865	Males	131	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	11	26	18	2	2	190	124	19·2	13·1
				Females	104	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	53	18	2	1	177	87	17·9	8·8
		9,900	1866	Males	130	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	18	34	15	6	7	190	147	19·19	14·84
				Females	105	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	9	8	8	7	7	146	94	14·74	9·51
Arakan.	Akyab	14,990	1865	Males	6	9	..	..	316	341	..	..	..	..	1	6	80	257	5	12	111	625	27·4	11·7
				Females	4	14	..	..	271	351	..	..	..	..	1	..	55	105	3	3	334	176	33·4	31·8
		15,148	1866	Males	6	17	..	..	238	201	..	..	..	..	7	13	90	183	3	9	344	386	22·26	24·98
				Females	13	9	..	..	226	168	..	..	..	..	2	1	79	79	1	1	301	267	19·19	16·80
	Kyouk Phyoo	3,705	1865	Males	1	4	..	..	48	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	1	6	54	74	14·5	19·9
				Females	...	2	..	..	32	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	2	2	42	81	11·4	22·9
		3,640	1866	Males	1	5	..	..	9	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	..	1	16	50	1·39	13·78
				Females	3	6	..	..	30	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	2	..	40	66	10·92	18·17
	Sandoway	2,306	1865	Males	19	13	..	..	18	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	5	6	2	51	34	21·3	14·2
				Females	35	18	..	..	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	3	1	59	33	24·7	13·8
		2,290	1866	Males	21	18	..	..	16	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	4	2	46	44	20·08	19·21
				Females	24	15	..	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	6	5	57	40	24·89	17·46

Section XXIII.—Miscellaneous.

Departure of Colonel Sir Arthur Purves Phayre, K. C. S. I. and C. B.

263. During the year under review the province was deprived of the services of its most experienced Officer. After 29 years of devoted labor in various parts of British Burmah, Colonel Sir Arthur Purves Phayre, K. C. S. I. and C. B., resigned his appointment as Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General on the occasion of his proceeding to Europe on sick certificate.

Having served in Arakan and in the Tenasserim Provinces, he was in 1852 transferred as Commissioner to the newly-acquired province of Pegu; and in 1862, on the consolidation of these provinces into one Administration, he was created Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

Whether at the commencement of his career as a District Officer, or later, when organizing a new Administration, or lastly, as the head of the entire province, Sir Arthur Phayre has always been prominently distinguished by his mastery of details, his exceeding personal devotion to his duties, and his warm sympathy with the people of the country which he ruled.

An intimate knowledge of the Burmese language, a scholarly acquaintance with the dialects of the varied races in, and contiguous to, British Burmah, and a close study of their history and characteristics rendered him an authority on the philology and ethnology of Indo-Chinese nations, while his constant accessibility and courteousness to the people of the country, whatever their position, gained for him their confidence and respect to an unusual extent. He was careful of the rights of Government, but jealous and watchful over the interests of the native population.

His great administrative capacity has been well shown by the rapid and progressive prosperity of the province, especially in the case of the Pegu Division, which has grown up under his direct guidance and control. No one was better acquainted with sound principles of Government, or with the internal working and organization of the many departments which fall to be regulated by an Officer in the position of Chief Commissioner. Revenue and fiscal measures of every nature were subjects of his constant care. Forest conservancy found in him an intelligent guide. The necessity for the prosecution of great works to open out and develope the country was unremittingly brought forward. The Police Department was successfully reorganized under his immediate supervision, while his abilities as a Judicial Officer were universally considered to be of the highest order.

Thus distinguished in his official qualifications, Sir Arthur Phayre was no less marked by his high personal character and bearing, his unostentatious liberality, and his varied general information and intelligence. It was singularly fortunate that a newly-acquired province like Pegu, facing as it does the remainder of the Native dynasty of Burmah, should have for its Ruler so thorough a type of British probity and intellect.

A high-toned disposition, a mind of great calibre, and the constant exercise of unusual energy and application pre-eminently fitted Sir Arthur Phayre to discharge with success the offices he so worthily filled, secured him the esteem and respect of the people of these provinces and of the Officers of the Administration, and gained for

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him the confidence of Government and the approval of Her Most Gracious Majesty, as evinced by the honors bestowed on him while he held office, as well as when he laid down the high trust he had so well guarded on her behalf.

Death of Mr. Hough, Director of Public Instruction.

264. In the decease of Mr. George Hough, the Director of Public Instruction, the service has lost an honest and laborious servant, and one who had devoted himself to a task from the successful working of which the best results may hereafter be realized. The utilization of the indigenous machinery as existing in the monasteries to the purposes of secular education on European principles is a work the value of which the late Mr. Hough fully appreciated, and it will be very difficult to supply his place.

Gold washing in the streams of the Shoaygheen District.

265. Further experiments have been made by Chinese workmen in gold washing in the streams of the Shoaygheen District, but the results of their labor were not sufficient to remunerate them. The Burmese, who know the most likely spots to find gold, only succeed in making from 6 to 10 annas a day, or say on an average one shilling per diem; still the Deputy Commissioner is hopeful that more success may be met with higher up the streams and nearer their sources: but the banks are so thickly covered with jungle, that it is difficult to proceed any distance.

China route survey.

266. During the past season a survey was commenced with the view of ascertaining the best practicable route for the construction of a railway from Rangoon to Western China, and in the prosecution of this purpose the past season's operations have been devoted to an examination of the country between Rangoon and the north-east portion of British Burmah, as presenting the most direct line in British territory towards the locality in question, if the features of the country beyond our territories will permit of an extension of the line in the same direction. No serious obstacles to the construction of a railway by this route, as far as the natural features of the country are concerned, were met with on this side of the British frontier.

Examinations.

267. During the past year the following Officers passed the judicial examination prescribed for junior Officers in the Commission:—

For the higher standard.

Lieut. H. R. Spearman, Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. Rodrick McLeod, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

For the lower standard.

Captain W. Munro, Assistant Commissioner.

Section XXIV.—Conclusion.

Services of Officers.

268. The Chief Commissioner's best acknowledgments are due to his Secretaries, Major H. Nelson Davies and Major C. P. Hildebrand (officiating); and to the Assistant Secretaries, Captain G. E. Fryer and Lieutenant Horace Spearman (officiating).

The Chief Commissioner likewise desires to record his sense of the services of the following Officers:—

COMMISSIONERS.

Colonel G. Verner.
Do. D. Brown.
Lieut.-Col. J. F. J. Stevenson.
Do. E. M. Ryan (officiating).

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

H. A. Mangles, Esq., B. C. S.

RECORDER.

W. H. Clarke, Esq., L. L. D., Barrister-at-Law.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER.

Major W. S. Oliphant, R. E., Officiating.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

Captain M. B. S. Lloyd.
T. Shepherd, Esq.
Captain H. A. Browne.
Do. W. P. Harrison.
Do. A. G. Duff.
Do. C. W. Street.
Captain A. R. McMahon.
Do. C. E Watson, Officiating.
Do. W. E. Pemberton, ditto.
J. K. Macrae, Esq., Officiating.
J. Treacy, Esq., ditto.
W. DeCourcy Ireland, Esq., ditto.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Lieutenant G. A. Strover.
Major W. Munro.
G. E. Barr, Esq.
Lieutenant C. O. L. Prendergast.
D. F. Lonsdale, Esq.
C. Phillips, Esq.
Lieutenant R. St. A. St. John.
Do. H. A. Gower.
C. J. F. S. Forbes. Esq.

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

T. W. Hunt, Esq.
Moung Oon.
R. McLeod, Esq.
Moung Na Gan.
E. Richardson, Esq.
Moung Kyan Doon.
R. Perreau, Esq.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

C. Planck, Esq.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Captain H. T. Duncan.

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

H. Leeds, Esq.

AGENT TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER AT MANDALAY.
Captain E. B. Sladen.

BOUNDARY COMMISSIONER.
Lieutenant A. Bagge, R. E.

SUPERINTENDENT OF LIGHT-HOUSES.
Captain Harold Lewis.

SUPERINTENDENT OF HILL TRIBES.
John Davis, Esq.

GOVERNMENT ADVOCATE.
Donald Macleod, Esq.

RANGOON,
The 31*st July* 1867.

(Sd.) A. FYTCHE, *Col.*,
Chief Commr. of British Burmah and Agent to the Govr. Genl.

A.

Statement of the Area, Population, and Cultivation, also Revenue Demand, Imperial and Local, of British Burmah for (11 months of) the year 1866-67 compared with the previous year.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
DIVISIONS.	Area in square miles.	Population. No. of souls.	Number of townships.	Computed area under cultivation.	Land revenue.	Capitation tax and land assessment in lieu.	Customs, including fines and confiscations, &c.	Fisheries.	Abkaree, including opium.	Miscellaneous taxes and receipts.	Total of Imperial revenue.	Grand total of revenue.	REMARKS.
				Acres.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	
Arakan	18,630	442,705	16	410,729	7,52,833	4,41,073	2,94,337	10,448	1,10,246	1,15,102	17,24,039		Includes Rupees 5,51,800, forest revenue, and 40,684, jail manufactures.
Pegu	53,440	1,442,469	79	1,152,324	18,10,070	14,03,463	7,91,955	4,29,962	4,40,904	4,92,612	53,68,966		
Tenasserim	38,000	445,279	31	318,149	5,03,537	3,05,217	1,18,416	85,858	3,20,249	1,89,981	15,22,703		
Total, 1866-67	90,070	2,330,453	126	1,881,202	30,66,440	21,49,753	12,04,708	5,26,268	8,71,399	7,97,695	92,08,807*	92,08,252	
Total, 1865-66	90,070	2,273,049	126	1,789,100	29,73,477	21,01,216	19,10,725	5,23,624	8,39,069	7,63,285	1,00,14,530	1,00,14,530	
Increase	...	57,404	...	92,102	92,963	48,537	...	2,644	32,330	34,410	.....		
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,06,017	...	...	...	8,05,723		

Statement of Local Taxes for (11 months of) the year 1866-67 *(not included in the above) compared with the previous year.*

DIVISIONS.	Port dues.	Municipal.	Bazars.	Ferries.	Rent on town lots.	Sale of town land.	5 per cent. cess for local purposes.	Miscellaneous.	Total of Local Funds.	
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Arakan	20,410	10,046	8,107	3,200	176	...	30,884	8,921	81,744	
Pegu	87,756	1,64,754	64,532	8,395	59,350	1,64,176	92,537	15,747	6,57,247	
Tenasserim	25,535	58,006	17,958	1,210		119	28,553	2,426	1,33,807	
Total, 1866-67	1,33,701	2,32,806	90,597	12,805	59,526	1,64,295	1,51,974	27,094	8,72,798	1,09,81,880
Total, 1865-66	2,07,940	2,32,954	89,758	11,117	58,038	1,64,945	1,09,719	23,105	8,97,581	1,09,12,111
Increase	...	...	839	1,688	1,488	...	42,255	3,989	...	
Decrease	74,239	148	...	...	...	650	...	...	24,783	8,31,051

RANGOON,
The 31st July 1867.

(Sd.) H. NELSON DAVIES, *Major,*
Secy. to the Chief Commr., British Burmah.